

1990

CENSUS OF  
POPULATION  
AND HOUSING

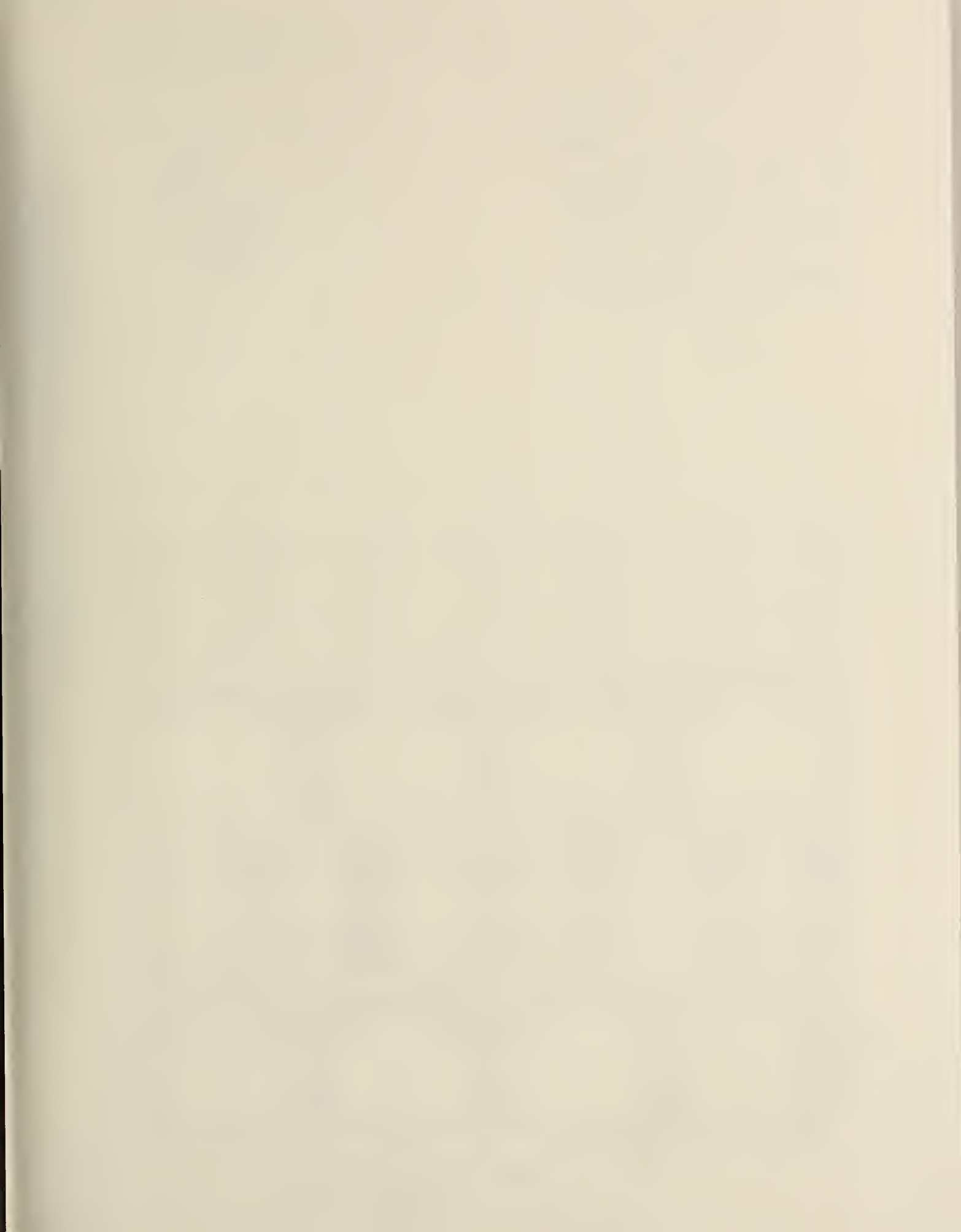
SERIES CPH (4)

CONGRESSIONAL  
DISTRICTS OF THE  
103RD CONGRESS

LIBRARY  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS







**For**  
Not to be

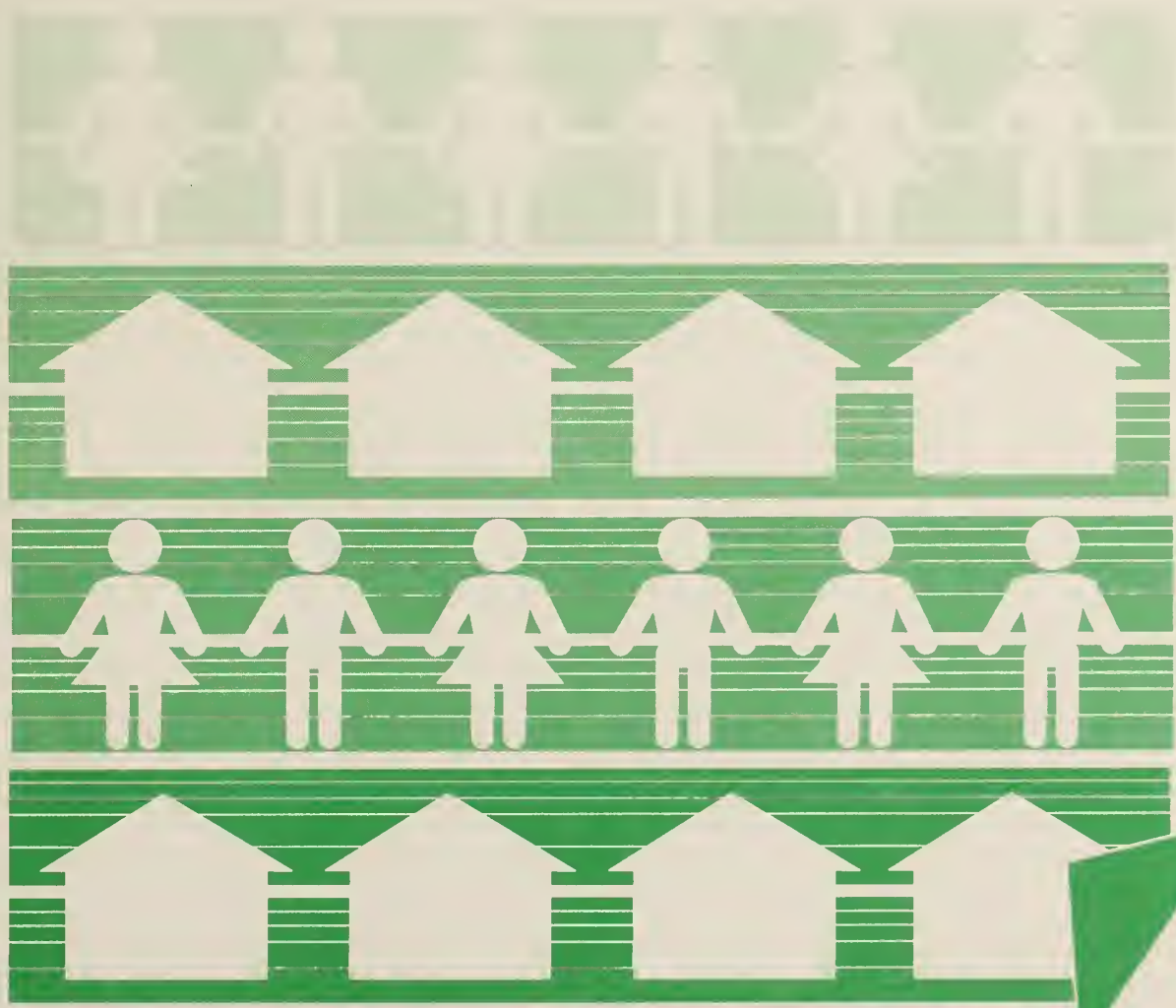


U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1990 CPH-4-42

1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Congressional Districts  
of the 103rd Congress  
**South Carolina**

CENSUS '90



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
LIBRARY

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avls L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharron S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Robert J. Hemmig**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Pell**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellar**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Philipp**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severdia**, **Diane J. Simmons**, **Emmett F. Spiers**, **Johanne M. Stovall**, **M. Lisa Sylla**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczek**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Benetti**, **Robert L. Bennefield**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chapin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpine**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Kreinsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNeil**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Priebe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schnelder**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Philip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampeo R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Martin T. O'Connell**, **Marie Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Phillip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Celia G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Paisano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli**, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marle G. Argana**, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W.**

**Carbaugh**, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavalinas**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Celestin J. Aguigui**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Albert R. Barros**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dailey, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatchl**, **Theresa C. Johnson**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Sarabeth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Charles E. Dingman**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Galdi**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **David B. Meixler**, **Peter Rosenson**, **Joel Sobel**, **Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trois**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Daisey**, **Beverly A. Davis**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinnear**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Gavin H. Shaw**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, **Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Lawrence I. Iskow**, and **Michael L. Mersch**. Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez**, **Larry M. Bates**, **Somonica L. Green**, **James E. Hartman**, **Steven D. Jarvis**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Eric L. Schindler**, **Carolyn T. Swan**, and **Glenn D. White**.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert**, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymler**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Lauffer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overby**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.



Census  
Ref  
HA  
201  
1990  
. A574.  
CPH-4-4.

1990 CPH-4-42

---

**1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Congressional Districts  
of the 103rd Congress  
South Carolina**

---

Issued January 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce  
Barbara Hackman Franklin, Secretary  
Rockwell A. Schnabel, Deputy Secretary**

**Economics and Statistics Administration  
J. Antonio Villamil, Under Secretary  
for Economic Affairs**

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
Barbara Everitt Bryant, Director**

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
LIBRARY





**Economics and Statistics  
Administration**  
**J. Antonio Villamil, Under Secretary  
for Economic Affairs**



**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
**Barbara Everitt Bryant, Director**  
**Harry A. Scarr, Deputy Director**

**Charles D. Jones, Associate Director for  
Decennial Census**  
**William P. Butz, Associate Director for  
Demographic Programs**  
**Bryant Benton, Associate Director for  
Field Operations**  
**Bryant Benton, Acting Associate Director for  
Management Services**  
**Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for  
Decennial Census**

# CONTENTS

---

	Page
List of Statistical Tables .....	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes .....	III-1

---

Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.) .....	1
--	---

---

APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications .....	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics .....	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages .....	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance .....	F-1
G. Maps .....	G-1

---

# LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk (\*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. <b>General Characteristics of Persons: 1990</b>	1	9. <b>Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990</b>	15
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
2. <b>Age: 1990</b>	2	County	
State		Place and [In Selected States]	
Congressional District		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]		10. <b>Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990</b>	17
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		State	
3. <b>Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990</b>	5	Congressional District	
State		County	
Congressional District		Place and [In Selected States]	
County		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
Place and [In Selected States]			
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		11. <b>Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990</b>	19
4. <b>Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990</b>	8	State	
State		Congressional District	
Congressional District		County	
County		Place and [In Selected States]	
Place and [In Selected States]		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]			
5. <b>Land Area and Population Density: 1990</b>	10	12. <b>Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990</b>	21
State		Congressional District	
Congressional District		American Indian Area	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]		13. <b>General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990</b>	22
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		State	
6. <b>Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990</b>	11	Congressional District	
Congressional District			
American Indian Area		14. <b>Social Characteristics: 1990</b>	23
7. <b>General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990</b>	12	State	
State		Congressional District	
Congressional District			
8. <b>Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990</b>	13	15. <b>Labor Force Characteristics: 1990</b>	24
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]		16. <b>Income and Poverty Status In 1989: 1990</b>	25
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		State	
		Congressional District	



Table	Page	Table	Page
17. <b>Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990</b>	26	26. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990</b>	49
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
18. <b>Selected Social Characteristics: 1990</b>	34	27. <b>Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990</b>	50
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]			
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		28. <b>Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990</b>	51
19. <b>Education and Veteran Status: 1990</b>	37	State	
State		Congressional District	
Congressional District			
County		29. <b>Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990</b>	53
Place and [In Selected States]		State	
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		Congressional District	
20. <b>Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990</b>	39	County	
State		Place and [In Selected States]	
Congressional District		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]		30. <b>Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990</b>	55
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		State	
21. <b>Disability Status: 1990</b>	42	Congressional District	
State		County	
Congressional District		Place and [In Selected States]	
County		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
Place and [In Selected States]			
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		31. <b>Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990</b>	57
22. <b>Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990</b>	44	State	
State		Congressional District	
Congressional District		County	
County		Place and [In Selected States]	
Place and [In Selected States]		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]			
23. <b>Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990</b>	46	32. <b>Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990</b>	59
Congressional District		Congressional District	
American Indian Area		American Indian Area	
24. <b>Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990</b>	47		
State		33. <b>Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990</b>	60
Congressional District		State	
		Congressional District	
25. <b>Equipment and Fuels: 1990</b>	48	County	
State		Place and [In Selected States]	
Congressional District		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	

Table	Page	Table	Page
<b>34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>35. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990</b>	<b>64</b>
State			
Congressional District		Congressional District	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]		American Indian Area	
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]			



# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

## CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes .....	I-3
Graphics .....	I-3
How to Find Geographic Areas and Subject-Matter Data.....	I-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables .....	I-2
User Notes.....	I-3

## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

#### Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow.

- (A) White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision <sup>2</sup>		American Indian and Alaska Native area <sup>3</sup>
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm <sup>1</sup>	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age .....	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 64(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 58(A)	98, 108(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry ....	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 118(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status ....	26, 43, 72(B)	26, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 149(C)	162(A), 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985 ...	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status ....	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1989 ...	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 50-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

<sup>2</sup>The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

<sup>3</sup>Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.



Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.



- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) <sup>1</sup>	American Indian and Alaska Native area
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Age .....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons .....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry .....	13	...	...	...
Citizenship .....	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	15	...	...	...
Disability .....	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment .....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children .....	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility .....	13	...	...	...
Group quarters .....	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin .....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship .....	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989 .....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry .....	15	...	...	...
Labor force status .....	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment .....	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked .....	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area .....	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status .....	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work .....	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity .....	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation .....	15	...	...	...
Period of military service .....	14	...	...	...
Place of birth .....	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density .....	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989 .....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race .....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985 .....	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school .....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex .....	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	13	...	...	...
Veteran status .....	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989 .....	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

\* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) <sup>1</sup>	American Indian and Alaska Native area
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Age of householder .....	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms .....	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status .....	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent .....	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent .....	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder .....	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel .....	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989 .....	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over .....	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent .....	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room .....	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit .....	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit .....	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities .....	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder .....	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms .....	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit .....	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure .....	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder .....	7	...	...	...
Units in structure .....	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics .....	7, 8	8	8	...
Value .....	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available .....	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit .....	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built .....	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

\* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.



# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

#### User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)



The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

## User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.



**Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>LAND AREA</b>							
Square kilometers .....	77 987.8	8 152.2	13 532.8	13 948.7	5 662.5	17 688.7	19 002.9
Square miles .....	30 111.1	3 147.6	5 225.0	5 385.6	2 186.3	6 829.6	7 337.0
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>							
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 486 703</b>	<b>581 125</b>	<b>581 111</b>	<b>581 104</b>	<b>581 113</b>	<b>581 131</b>	<b>581 119</b>
White .....	2 406 974	453 075	423 509	456 723	460 805	396 287	216 575
Black .....	1 039 884	117 022	147 626	120 579	114 332	179 155	361 170
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	8 246	1 825	1 327	730	825	2 557	982
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	22 382	6 962	5 575	2 225	3 904	2 245	1 471
Other race .....	9 217	2 241	3 074	847	1 247	887	921
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	30 551	8 027	8 268	3 126	4 655	3 233	3 242
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	2 390 056	448 253	419 329	454 721	457 797	394 528	215 428
<b>AGE</b>							
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 486 703</b>	<b>581 125</b>	<b>581 111</b>	<b>581 104</b>	<b>581 113</b>	<b>581 131</b>	<b>581 119</b>
Under 5 years .....	256 337	46 536	42 881	38 959	40 058	42 653	45 250
5 to 9 years .....	256 076	43 871	42 031	40 144	39 665	43 076	47 289
10 to 14 years .....	253 719	40 416	40 072	41 199	39 257	44 675	48 100
15 to 19 years .....	277 634	40 963	47 530	47 433	43 431	47 514	50 763
20 to 24 years .....	282 967	53 131	50 055	46 126	44 271	42 960	46 424
25 to 34 years .....	591 348	113 999	106 323	90 106	96 698	94 085	90 137
35 to 44 years .....	523 295	88 121	90 772	85 054	89 595	87 074	82 679
45 to 54 years .....	355 610	55 198	57 162	62 966	64 778	64 738	54 738
55 to 64 years .....	292 782	44 982	45 279	54 017	51 672	49 682	47 150
65 to 74 years .....	246 305	36 042	37 618	45 302	43 288	41 920	42 135
75 to 84 years .....	119 881	14 387	16 958	23 707	22 607	21 193	21 029
85 years and over .....	30 749	3 479	4 430	6 091	5 803	5 521	5 425
3 and 4 years .....	102 490	18 540	17 110	15 568	16 112	16 913	18 247
16 years and over .....	2 670 321	442 744	448 018	452 415	454 452	441 550	431 142
18 years and over .....	2 566 496	427 603	431 032	435 406	437 837	422 575	412 043
21 years and over .....	2 380 982	398 473	397 568	402 682	409 034	394 215	379 010
60 years and over .....	540 955	76 348	81 180	101 681	96 896	92 874	91 976
62 years and over .....	484 152	67 603	72 407	91 115	86 874	83 253	82 900
Median age .....	32.0	30.6	31.4	33.5	33.7	32.4	30.9
<b>Female</b>							
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>1 798 193</b>	<b>291 466</b>	<b>296 121</b>	<b>300 204</b>	<b>301 986</b>	<b>301 461</b>	<b>306 955</b>
Under 5 years .....	125 651	22 481	21 037	19 166	19 637	20 991	22 339
5 to 9 years .....	126 389	21 591	20 903	19 584	19 501	21 315	23 495
10 to 14 years .....	124 086	19 899	19 585	20 088	19 166	21 785	23 563
15 to 19 years .....	135 889	20 351	22 116	23 107	21 565	23 425	25 325
20 to 24 years .....	139 345	24 456	24 120	22 743	22 487	21 870	23 669
25 to 34 years .....	298 256	55 025	54 078	45 701	48 575	47 533	47 344
35 to 44 years .....	267 128	44 245	46 159	43 310	45 855	44 314	43 245
45 to 54 years .....	183 077	28 250	29 356	32 129	33 124	31 160	29 058
55 to 64 years .....	157 254	23 885	23 881	28 697	27 731	26 750	26 310
65 to 74 years .....	140 473	19 629	20 897	25 867	25 040	24 277	24 763
75 to 84 years .....	77 619	8 989	10 695	15 283	14 973	13 924	13 755
85 years and over .....	23 026	2 665	3 294	4 529	4 332	4 117	4 089
3 and 4 years .....	50 284	8 944	8 447	7 656	7 869	8 406	8 962
16 years and over .....	1 397 499	223 722	230 658	237 265	239 885	232 965	233 004
18 years and over .....	1 347 002	216 239	222 496	228 994	231 775	223 813	223 685
21 years and over .....	1 255 818	202 084	207 507	212 982	217 175	209 262	206 808
60 years and over .....	319 366	43 388	46 703	59 904	58 019	55 529	55 823
62 years and over .....	288 775	38 785	42 072	54 273	52 650	50 298	50 697
Median age .....	33.3	31.6	32.4	34.9	35.0	33.7	32.5
<b>Male</b>							
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 688 510</b>	<b>289 659</b>	<b>284 990</b>	<b>280 900</b>	<b>279 127</b>	<b>279 670</b>	<b>274 164</b>
Median age .....	30.7	29.6	30.2	32.1	32.3	31.1	29.1
<b>VOTING-AGE PERSONS</b>							
<b>Persons 18 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 566 496</b>	<b>427 603</b>	<b>431 032</b>	<b>435 406</b>	<b>437 837</b>	<b>422 575</b>	<b>412 043</b>
Male .....	1 219 494	211 364	208 536	206 412	206 062	198 762	188 358
Female .....	1 347 002	216 239	222 496	228 994	231 775	223 813	223 685
White .....	1 847 478	344 347	325 706	350 850	356 043	301 094	169 438
Black .....	691 040	75 536	98 040	81 796	77 739	117 734	240 195
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	5 913	1 320	1 045	538	616	1 688	706
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	15 786	4 865	4 058	1 648	2 603	1 474	1 118
Other race .....	6 279	1 515	2 183	574	836	585	586
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	20 809	5 315	5 792	2 182	3 199	2 124	2 197
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>							
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 486 703</b>	<b>581 125</b>	<b>581 111</b>	<b>581 104</b>	<b>581 113</b>	<b>581 131</b>	<b>581 119</b>
In households .....	3 370 160	562 577	552 138	563 374	566 608	566 370	559 093
Householder .....	1 258 044	211 114	210 510	215 780	220 099	205 042	195 499
Family householder .....	928 206	154 756	152 495	159 954	160 166	156 534	144 301
Nonfamily householder .....	329 838	56 358	58 015	55 826	59 933	48 508	51 198
Male .....	145 430	28 047	25 977	23 696	25 210	20 344	22 156
Living alone .....	115 632	20 401	19 852	19 397	20 504	17 054	18 424
Female .....	184 408	28 311	32 038	32 130	34 723	28 164	29 042
Living alone .....	165 715	24 030	27 541	29 668	31 748	26 201	26 527
Spouse .....	710 089	125 036	120 789	127 083	125 401	118 363	93 417
Child .....	1 094 948	178 626	174 853	176 492	175 478	190 712	198 787
Grandchild .....	100 572	11 268	11 745	13 581	13 703	19 727	30 548
Other relatives .....	103 382	14 083	14 711	15 268	15 957	18 996	24 367
Nonrelatives .....	103 125	22 450	19 530	15 170	15 970	13 530	16 475
Institutionalized persons .....	44 134	3 832	9 916	7 114	7 131	5 425	10 716
Other persons in group quarters .....	72 409	14 716	19 057	10 616	7 374	9 336	11 310
Persons per household .....	2.68	2.66	2.62	2.61	2.57	2.76	2.86
Persons per family .....	3.16	3.13	3.11	3.08	3.06	3.22	3.41
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>							
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>396 935</b>	<b>53 908</b>	<b>59 006</b>	<b>75 100</b>	<b>71 698</b>	<b>68 634</b>	<b>68 589</b>
In households .....	378 573	52 038	56 179	71 569	68 662	65 336	64 789
Householder .....	259 655	34 663	37 847	49 269	46 959	45 084	45 833
Nonfamily householder .....	112 173	13 602	15 749	22 044	21 158	19 758	19 862
Living alone .....	109 012	13 163	15 265	21 515	20 653	19 257	19 159
Male .....	22 100	2 791	3 073	4 266	3 800	3 859	4 311
Female .....	86 912	10 372	12 192	17 249	16 853	15 398	14 848
Spouse .....	86 192	12 990	13 684	16 846	15 946	14 240	12 486
Other relatives .....	29 006	3 855	4 087	4 909	5 164	5 451	5 540
Nonrelatives .....	3 720	530	561	545	593	561	930
Institutionalized persons .....	17 447	1 695	2 623	3 454	2 857	3 197	3 621
Other persons in group quarters .....	915	175	204	77	179	101	179



Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age														Median age
				All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over		
The State	3 486 703	256 337	2 670 321	2 566 496	185 514	221 012	1 114 643	355 610	148 762	144 020	396 935	150 630	30 749	32.0				
	581 125	46 536	442 744	427 603	29 130	42 265	202 120	55 198	22 542	22 440	53 908	17 866	3 479	30.6				
	COUNTY																	
	Berkley County (pt.)	110 194	11 032	77 909	74 531	4 989	7 369	40 398	9 945	3 460	2 831	5 539	1 687	312	28.0			
	Charleston County (pt.)	210 520	16 020	166 126	161 692	13 088	18 964	75 105	19 173	7 652	7 882	19 828	7 054	1 460	30.2			
	Dorchester County (pt.)	70 056	6 385	49 154	47 154	2 986	4 805	26 104	6 800	2 255	1 846	4 356	1 344	353	29.3			
	Georgetown County	46 302	3 565	34 058	32 484	1 960	2 243	13 674	4 442	2 012	1 981	5 954	1 981	1 033	32.7			
	Horry County	144 053	9 534	113 496	109 742	6 107	8 884	46 839	14 838	7 163	7 682	18 229	5 600	1 033	33.8			
	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
	Charleston city (pt.)	49 216	3 020	40 913	40 014	4 248	4 881	16 774	4 267	1 713	1 912	6 219	2 513	590	31.2			
Goose Creek city	24 692	3 201	15 548	14 846	756	1 341	9 960	1 495	444	341	509	121	19	25.7				
Hanahan city	13 176	962	10 493	10 116	845	1 312	4 311	1 402	662	549	1 035	283	44	29.9				
Ladson CDP	13 540	1 413	9 361	8 938	556	898	5 442	1 105	308	220	409	122	20	27.2				
Mount Pleasant town	2 301	23 379	22 726	22 726	925	1 789	12 283	2 903	981	1 027	2 818	1 113	315	32.5				
Myrtle Beach city	24 848	1 638	20 362	19 912	1 084	2 366	9 487	3 278	1 008	1 081	2 864	935	179	31.3				
North Charleston city (pt.)	54 324	5 184	41 995	41 189	4 783	8 076	20 013	3 278	1 235	1 188	2 616	878	151	25.7				
Socastee CDP	10 426	953	7 687	7 341	460	636	4 073	977	359	307	529	103	20	29.3				
Summerville town	22 519	16 432	16 432	15 833	891	1 554	8 178	1 927	693	601	1 989	894	254	29.4				
District 2	581 111	42 881	448 018	431 032	33 464	39 026	197 095	57 162	23 105	22 174	59 006	21 388	4 430	31.4				
COUNTY																		
Aiken County (pt.)	17 732	1 325	13 248	12 651	845	1 030	5 683	1 807	794	720	1 772	612	90	31.6				
Allendale County	11 722	896	8 637	8 263	669	762	3 490	1 002	429	425	1 486	611	147	30.0				
Barnwell County	20 293	1 647	14 811	14 118	882	1 072	6 083	1 912	835	845	2 489	992	246	31.6				
Beaufort County (pt.)	83 231	7 115	64 389	62 511	6 248	6 225	26 189	6 508	3 259	3 844	10 238	3 217	609	30.1				
Calhoun County (pt.)	9 459	704	7 120	6 796	416	456	2 858	1 020	408	384	1 254	551	117	33.6				
Colleton County (pt.)	13 958	1 038	10 495	10 030	581	702	4 098	1 584	716	623	2 726	615	112	31.6				
Hampton County	18 191	1 532	13 032	12 382	834	925	5 161	1 755	736	722	2 249	877	181	30.7				
Jasper County	15 487	1 368	11 057	10 582	652	851	4 356	1 473	658	643	1 949	805	161	30.7				
Lexington County	167 611	12 172	128 446	123 054	7 210	9 478	58 539	19 621	7 150	6 159	14 897	5 307	1 084	32.6				
Orangeburg County (pt.)	2 558	26 448	25 279	25 279	1 559	1 897	10 814	1 454	1 511	1 454	4 399	1 756	392	32.7				
Richland County (pt.)	188 346	12 526	150 335	145 366	13 568	15 628	69 824	16 835	6 609	6 355	16 547	6 045	1 291	30.5				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																		
Aiken city (pt.)	11 163	783	8 929	8 631	435	681	3 601	1 204	2	564	1 598	623	135	58.8				
Cayce city	53 117	2 759	45 427	44 315	8 126	6 651	17 711	3 236	1 275	1 371	5 845	2 574	575	34.2				
Columbia city (pt.)	27 700	401	6 273	6 066	297	322	2 894	882	381	356	4 754	2 785	78	27.4				
Dentsville CDP	23 694	1 408	17 811	17 352	638	1 165	7 335	2 273	1 309	1 273	4 005	1 417	214	33.9				
Hilton Head Island town	11 280	1 240	7 833	7 514	387	522	2 127	960	208	151	4 277	85	14	29.5				
Irmo town	23 697	372	4 728	4 699	226	335	1 768	314	314	364	1 123	391	75	37.9				
Orangeburg city (pt.)	25 692	1 412	21 650	21 144	1 219	3 281	11 860	2 189	733	597	1 485	475	78	29.2				
St. Andrews CDP	15 722	936	12 344	11 872	633	1 023	5 352	2 129	779	596	1 180	397	109	33.3				
Seven Oaks CDP	10 588	730	8 684	8 452	486	820	3 418	1 045	576	532	1 575	518	76	34.4				
West Columbia city																		
District 3	581 104	38 959	452 415	435 406	32 724	35 439	175 160	62 966	27 436	26 581	75 100	29 798	6 091	33.5				
COUNTY																		
Abbeville County	23 862	1 671	18 415	17 697	1 332	1 385	6 724	2 456	1 131	1 149	3 520	1 547	331	34.2				
Aiken County (pt.)	103 208	7 704	78 235	75 270	4 478	5 407	32 664	10 710	4 807	4 780	12 024	4 455	1 547	32.9				
Anderson County	145 196	9 528	113 466	109 116	6 585	7 648	44 339	16 818	7 123	6 771	19 732	7 737	1 482	34.8				
Edgefield County	18 375	1 440	13 679	13 082	765	936	5 746	1 820	814	814	2 250	888	186	32.6				
Greenwood County	59 567	4 138	46 160	44 363	3 091	3 601	17 640	6 224	2 731	2 835	6 224	3 370	693	33.7				
Laurens County (pt.)	54 283	3 689	42 302	40 565	2 966	3 216	15 808	5 951	2 616	2 559	7 449	3 125	745	34.2				
McCormick County	8 868	462	7 003	6 729	462	3 631	2 881	841	316	404	1 162	478	126	32.5				
Oconee County	57 494	3 571	45 125	43 436	2 375	3 045	17 237	9 841	3 120	2 937	7 905	2 938	585	35.5				
Pickens County	93 894	5 685	75 485	73 116	9 873	8 528	27 163	9 509	3 976	3 812	10 484	4 290	906	30.4				
Saluda County	16 357	1 071	12 545	12 032	697	842	4 758	1 803	770	812	2 350	970	214	34.6				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																		
Aiken city (pt.)	19 869	1 484	15 317	14 826	687	953	6 244	1 941	835	898	3 268	1 458	363	35.1				
Anderson city	26 184	1 801	20 725	20 037	1 582	1 456	7 106	2 472	1 168	1 326	5 213	2 472	619	35.1				
Clemson city	11 096	436	9 693	9 502	1 430	2 430	2 641	882	364	360	1 395	689	162	25.5				

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													Median age
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	
District 3—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Eastley city	15 195	945	12 094	11 660	648	813	4 697	1 757	790	708	2 227	889	190	35.8
Greenwood city	20 807	1 500	16 234	15 656	1 463	1 603	5 552	1 750	864	940	3 484	399	31.8	32.8
North Augusta city	15 351	1 086	11 910	11 521	595	920	5 249	1 487	663	720	1 887	740	123	33.7
581 113	40 058	454 452	437 837	28 803	34 603	186 293	64 768	26 474	25 198	13 670	38 063	14 968	5 803	33.4
District 4—														
COUNTY														
Greenville County	320 167	22 585	250 102	241 338	15 969	19 127	104 772	35 456	14 281	13 670	38 063	14 968	3 084	33.4
Laurens County (pt.)	3 809	274	2 925	2 780	166	227	1 251	459	200	200	356	145	33	32.3
Spaulding County	226 800	15 308	177 681	170 933	11 282	13 693	71 313	25 495	10 460	9 905	28 785	11 452	2 289	34.0
Union County	30 337	1 891	23 744	22 786	1 386	1 556	8 957	3 358	1 533	1 502	4 494	1 845	397	35.3
District 5—														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Berea CDP	13 535	941	10 827	10 465	617	964	4 351	1 552	718	673	1 590	614	161	33.6
Gaith CDP	13 891	1 004	10 553	10 104	650	858	4 331	1 619	742	684	1 220	358	53	32.5
Greenville city	58 282	4 031	46 899	45 489	3 888	4 307	18 505	4 973	2 179	2 391	9 246	4 099	933	32.6
Greer city	10 322	769	8 112	7 865	419	624	2 913	989	438	498	1 984	777	189	34.9
Mauldin city	11 587	761	8 836	8 438	436	571	4 168	1 554	492	420	1 748	717	147	33.1
Parker CDP	11 072	752	8 724	8 410	460	622	3 288	1 127	573	592	1 748	717	109	34.8
Simpsonville town	11 708	1 023	8 562	8 249	443	603	4 561	1 100	363	298	666	325	109	30.5
Spartanburg city	43 467	3 359	33 786	32 571	2 725	2 956	12 793	3 854	1 684	1 893	6 666	2 851	624	32.6
Taylors CDP	19 619	1 582	14 845	14 310	779	880	7 116	2 352	906	764	1 513	511	92	32.9
Wade Hampton CDP	20 014	1 110	16 390	15 855	742	1 130	6 158	2 546	1 123	1 213	2 923	931	172	37.6
581 131	42 653	441 550	422 575	28 360	33 962	181 159	60 778	25 442	24 240	68 634	26 714	5 521	32.4	32.4
District 6—														
COUNTY														
Cherokee County	44 506	3 105	34 348	32 812	2 122	2 609	13 331	4 896	2 011	2 065	5 778	2 325	485	33.6
Chester County	32 170	2 413	24 261	23 182	1 483	1 727	9 426	3 366	1 487	1 400	4 293	1 751	346	33.1
Chesterfield County	38 577	2 729	29 194	27 963	1 785	2 119	4 979	4 120	1 817	1 722	4 921	1 933	361	33.3
Darlington County (pt.)	49 589	3 435	37 605	35 743	2 386	2 658	15 131	5 345	2 169	2 166	5 888	2 233	428	33.1
Ollan County	21 340	1 340	17 049	19 929	1 313	1 591	8 294	2 803	1 121	1 242	3 565	1 253	260	30.9
Fairfield County	22 925	1 606	16 759	15 952	1 132	1 223	6 513	2 811	972	959	3 041	1 253	317	32.4
Kershaw County	43 599	2 937	33 303	31 788	1 832	2 032	13 711	4 811	2 123	1 987	5 292	1 961	384	34.0
Lancaster County	54 516	4 019	41 637	39 871	2 540	2 966	16 670	6 079	2 536	2 371	6 709	2 567	515	33.4
Lee County (pt.)	10 660	780	8 822	7 460	493	544	3 203	2 914	1 201	434	1 355	598	119	31.4
Marlboro County	29 361	2 154	21 925	20 831	1 376	1 672	8 649	2 914	1 201	1 266	3 753	1 470	282	31.8
Newberry County	33 172	2 244	25 794	24 796	1 824	1 853	9 600	3 450	1 433	1 513	5 123	2 151	475	34.2
Sumter County (pt.)	62 075	5 249	46 551	44 823	2 687	4 446	23 150	5 493	2 266	1 866	4 915	1 852	450	29.6
York County	131 497	9 642	101 302	97 425	7 387	8 522	42 002	14 396	5 868	5 249	14 001	5 264	1 099	32.2
District 7—														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Gaffney city	13 145	965	10 105	9 631	728	818	3 638	1 300	569	649	1 929	805	159	33.0
Newberry town	10 542	803	8 111	7 845	812	684	2 714	853	414	451	1 917	905	223	32.3
Rock Hill city	3 221	3 221	32 435	31 327	3 377	3 858	12 494	3 494	1 524	1 406	5 152	2 231	494	29.2
Sumter city (pt.)	27 863	2 373	21 353	20 772	1 055	2 423	11 630	1 840	772	679	2 373	970	251	29.0
581 119	45 250	431 142	412 043	33 033	35 717	172 816	54 738	23 763	23 387	68 589	26 454	5 425	30.9	30.9
District 8—														
COUNTY														
Bamberg County	16 902	1 225	12 710	11 996	1 305	1 157	4 500	1 484	690	695	2 165	846	162	29.6
Beaufort County (pt.)	3 194	272	2 217	2 096	130	128	5 913	243	126	130	426	166	27	30.5
Berkley County (pt.)	18 582	1 590	13 208	12 494	842	998	5 509	1 810	728	728	1 914	739	150	29.2
Calhoun County (pt.)	3 294	272	2 568	2 486	125	178	982	358	155	174	514	205	39	35.8
Charleston County (pt.)	84 519	7 622	62 120	59 742	5 075	5 710	24 878	7 426	3 256	3 344	10 053	3 861	844	32.7
Clarendon County	28 450	2 206	20 940	20 022	1 294	1 414	8 109	2 909	1 193	1 316	3 787	1 087	278	32.7
Colleton County (pt.)	20 419	1 569	14 975	14 241	877	1 025	5 654	2 003	916	898	2 668	1 087	207	32.3
Darlington County (pt.)	12 262	922	9 086	8 639	528	646	3 742	1 226	539	539	1 379	705	169	32.3
Darchester County (pt.)	13 004	932	9 755	9 388	564	711	3 807	1 334	559	585	1 379	705	148	32.3
Flare County	114 344	8 364	85 628	81 888	5 658	6 407	35 572	11 964	4 893	4 893	12 723	4 352	936	32.2
Florence County	7 777	606	5 581	5 322	372	405	2 358	650	316	305	614	250	50	30.3
Georgetown County	33 899	2 520	24 542	23 320	1 477	1 614	9 647	3 284	1 411	1 411	4 240	1 617	302	32.0
Marion County	49 722	3 636	37 402	35 642	4 156	3 313	13 437	4 148	1 862	1 714	2 900	484	302	29.8
Orangeburg County (pt.)	97 374	7 369	74 680	71 585	6 506	7 224	31 177	8 569	3 894	3 609	10 586	4 262	935	30.3



Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
All persons														
District 6—Con. COUNTY — Con. Sumter County (pt.) ----- Williamsburg County -----		40 562 36 815		28 397 24 835	2 300 1 824	2 803 1 921	11 846 10 265	3 578 3 368	1 621 1 502	1 543 1 517	4 706 4 438	1 818 1 668	330 358	29.7 30.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Charleston city (pt.) -----		31 198	23 283	22 496	2 436	2 441	8 488	2 560	1 214	1 244	4 113	1 648	343	29.3
Columbia city (pt.) -----		44 935	35 633	34 464	3 803	3 966	14 512	3 316	1 517	1 596	5 754	2 585	605	29.8
Dennisville CDP (pt.) -----		4 139	232	3 245	228	261	1 296	537	276	194	304	98	12	33.3
Florence city -----		29 813	22 803	21 941	1 280	1 714	9 300	2 867	1 182	1 341	4 257	1 670	375	33.3
North Charleston city (pt.) -----		15 894	11 084	10 645	1 880	1 312	4 968	1 128	411	453	1 504	711	237	26.6
Orangeburg city (pt.) -----		7 642	400	6 297	2 209	1 104	1 390	352	179	178	885	484	153	21.5
Sumter city (pt.) -----		14 080	10 399	9 994	947	1 044	3 788	1 091	558	572	1 994	824	132	29.5

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Nat of Hispanic origin				
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	American Indian, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
<b>The State</b>	<b>3 486 703</b>	<b>1 688 510</b>	<b>1 798 193</b>	<b>2 406 974</b>	<b>1 039 884</b>	<b>8 246</b>	<b>22 382</b>	<b>9 217</b>	<b>2 390 056</b>	<b>1 035 947</b>	<b>8 004</b>	<b>21 304</b>	<b>841</b>
District 1	581 125	289 659	291 466	453 075	117 022	1 825	6 962	2 241	448 253	116 381	1 767	6 487	210
<b>COUNTY</b>													
Berkley County (pt.)	110 194	55 812	54 382	88 197	18 268	370	2 631	728	86 787	18 119	353	2 385	43
Charleston County (pt.)	210 520	106 048	104 472	165 309	41 439	544	2 369	859	163 415	41 180	521	2 231	82
Dorchester County (pt.)	70 056	35 274	34 782	56 320	12 175	522	2 66	266	55 697	12 105	514	2 778	29
Georgetown County	46 302	22 009	24 293	26 151	19 980	49	773	61	26 070	19 925	49	54	17
Horry County	144 053	70 516	73 537	117 098	25 160	340	1 128	327	116 284	25 052	330	1 089	39
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>													
Charleston city (pt.)	49 216	23 009	26 207	40 568	7 856	61	607	124	40 217	7 812	59	596	21
Goose Creek city	24 692	12 675	12 017	20 502	3 141	116	651	282	19 934	3 059	108	556	15
Handon city	13 176	6 798	6 378	11 574	1 228	50	196	128	11 402	1 219	47	182	9
Ladson CDP	6 941	3 540	3 401	5 428	1 695	67	284	66	5 266	1 682	62	267	6
Mount Pleasant town	30 108	14 715	15 393	27 075	2 779	39	190	38	26 846	2 757	36	188	2
Myrtle Beach city	13 061	6 709	6 362	10 801	3 499	78	370	100	20 557	3 466	72	354	17
North Charleston city (pt.)	30 444	15 487	14 957	23 880	12 794	301	1 009	523	38 913	12 658	288	912	36
Seaside CDP	5 426	2 811	2 615	3 916	1 774	38	145	36	9 214	771	38	253	5
Summerville town	22 519	10 892	11 627	18 153	4 018	91	167	90	17 930	4 001	89	160	7
District 2	581 111	284 990	296 121	423 509	147 626	1 327	5 575	3 074	419 329	146 720	1 277	5 358	159
<b>COUNTY</b>													
Allen County (pt.)	17 732	8 848	8 884	12 676	4 865	39	17	35	12 609	4 850	39	16	5
Alendale County	11 722	5 937	5 785	3 642	7 968	11	7	94	3 598	7 937	11	7	6
Barnwell County	20 293	9 739	10 554	11 510	8 693	32	17	41	11 421	8 677	31	17	1
Calhoun County (pt.)	83 231	42 303	40 928	59 210	22 042	251	808	920	58 212	21 878	233	726	32
Colleton County (pt.)	7 459	4 451	3 008	4 717	4 37	11	8	4	4 700	4 709	11	2	2
Georgetown County	13 958	6 709	7 249	9 848	4 051	16	24	19	9 804	4 824	16	17	2
Hampton County	18 191	8 536	9 655	8 279	7 884	20	18	17	8 253	8 894	6	30	2
Jasper County	15 487	7 416	8 071	6 529	8 889	60	32	368	6 498	18 427	321	997	29
Orangeburg County	167 611	81 648	85 963	147 391	18 512	330	1 010	368	146 355	13 120	51	249	84
Orangeburg County (pt.)	35 081	16 547	18 534	21 601	13 153	54	122	131	21 110	13 120	23	227	7
Richland County (pt.)	188 346	92 836	95 510	138 106	44 750	557	3 383	1 550	136 191	44 282	538	3 275	84
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>													
Allen city (pt.)	3	1	2	8 863	2	16	78	36	8 801	2 154	16	78	1
Croyle city	11 143	5 192	5 971	10 376	2 170	269	1 125	736	39 940	10 223	257	1 088	30
Dennisville city (pt.)	53 117	26 871	26 246	40 611	10 376	159	1 159	18	4 833	2 576	18	157	1
Dorisville CDP (pt.)	7 700	3 612	4 088	4 918	2 586	34	111	82	20 956	2 256	32	110	3
Hilton Head Island town	23 694	11 325	12 369	21 208	2 559	19	337	19	9 789	1 233	18	161	4
Irmo town	5 468	5 812	5 650	9 849	1 233	18	161	19	4 763	1 622	2	98	4
Orangeburg city (pt.)	11 280	5 468	5 812	4 361	1 430	3	98	5	15 912	9 123	55	273	9
St. Andrews CDP	6 097	2 790	3 307	4 361	1 430	3	98	5	13 408	1 872	23	227	1
Seven Oaks CDP	25 692	13 228	12 464	16 054	9 186	56	277	67	8 531	1 889	20	77	7
West Columbia city	15 722	7 427	8 295	13 517	1 876	28	234	23	454 721	120 265	702	2 176	114
District 3	10 588	4 971	5 617	8 568	1 900	20	77	23	16 195	7 499	17	50	3
<b>COUNTY</b>													
Abbeville County	23 862	11 310	12 552	16 244	7 529	17	53	19	16 195	7 499	17	50	3
Allen County (pt.)	103 208	49 748	53 460	78 008	24 276	179	528	217	77 521	24 226	174	512	21
Anderson County	145 196	69 436	75 760	120 384	24 151	173	340	148	120 013	24 097	163	334	30
Edgefield County	8 887	4 361	4 526	8 516	8 516	11	29	23	9 756	8 496	11	29	3
Greenwood County	59 567	27 938	31 629	41 239	17 970	51	237	50	41 108	17 923	50	232	3
Laurens County (pt.)	54 283	25 619	28 664	38 451	15 653	45	78	76	38 346	15 629	45	75	14
McCormick County	8 868	4 792	4 076	6 647	5 190	6	11	14	3 640	5 180	6	11	5
Oconee County	57 494	28 229	29 265	52 038	5 060	72	172	152	51 683	5 029	69	169	16
Pickens County	93 894	46 678	47 216	86 045	6 817	160	768	104	85 617	6 780	152	756	18
Saluda County	16 357	7 963	8 394	10 871	5 417	16	9	44	10 842	5 406	15	8	1
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>													
Allen city (pt.)	19 869	9 276	10 593	13 518	6 130	21	128	72	13 433	6 113	21	128	4
Anderson city	26 184	11 580	14 604	8 971	8 971	42	80	48	16 969	8 951	39	79	7
Clemson city	11 096	6 139	4 957	9 216	1 356	25	481	18	9 124	1 351	21	480	7



Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Not of Hispanic origin							
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of only race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Easley city	15 195	7 144	8 051	13 167	1 898	55	45	30	127	13 078	1 891	54	44	1
Greenwood city	20 807	9 229	11 578	11 675	8 977	24	85	46	108	11 634	8 955	24	85	1
North Augusta city	15 351	7 324	8 027	12 763	2 393	16	152	27	103	12 688	2 392	16		2
District 4	581 113	279 127	301 986	460 805	114 332	825	3 904	1 247	4 655	457 797	114 027	779	3 761	94
COUNTY														
Greenville County	320 167	153 873	166 294	259 160	57 646	467	2 139	755	3 028	257 069	57 485	439	2 082	64
Laurens County (pt.)	3 809	1 925	1 884	3 042	733	—	17	17	37	3 023	733	—	16	
Spartanburg County	226 800	109 230	117 570	177 427	46 871	332	1 710	460	1 521	176 556	46 750	314	1 633	26
Union County	30 337	14 099	16 238	21 176	9 082	26	38	15	69	21 149	9 059	26	30	4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Berea CDP	13 535	6 415	7 120	11 827	1 533	22	52	101	371	11 552	1 533	22	52	5
Conit CDP	13 891	6 627	7 264	5 629	8 201	15	39	7	64	5 595	8 179	15	36	2
Greenville city	58 282	26 543	31 739	37 077	20 493	82	495	135	406	36 682	20 412	76	485	21
Greer city	10 322	4 632	5 690	7 524	2 738	24	15	21	80	7 474	2 728	23	15	2
Mauldin city	11 587	5 623	5 964	9 772	1 676	18	108	13	127	9 666	1 673	17	102	2
Parker CDP	11 072	5 323	5 749	9 955	1 652	13	8	44	138	9 867	1 046	13	8	—
Simpsonville town	11 708	5 600	6 108	10 367	1 866	24	78	53	107	10 242	1 822	23	77	7
Spartanburg city	43 467	19 470	23 997	23 084	19 836	46	394	107	338	22 910	19 793	45	374	7
Taylors CDP	19 619	9 508	10 111	17 434	1 972	24	148	41	173	17 312	1 961	23	147	3
Wade Hampton CDP	20 014	9 541	10 473	18 740	1 990	18	224	42	225	18 571	983	14	219	2
District 5	581 131	279 670	301 461	396 287	179 155	2 557	2 245	887	3 233	394 528	178 575	2 520	2 144	131
COUNTY														
Cherokee County	44 506	21 328	23 178	34 981	9 171	65	193	96	259	34 873	9 120	63	186	5
Chester County	32 170	15 210	16 960	19 178	12 852	71	36	33	80	19 154	12 830	71	35	7
Chesterfield County	38 577	18 440	20 137	25 549	12 902	65	31	30	160	25 505	12 814	63	28	3
Dorchester County (pt.)	49 589	23 421	26 168	31 719	17 707	58	62	43	181	31 633	17 653	58	61	1
Dillon County	29 114	13 521	15 593	15 877	12 735	426	65	11	76	15 844	12 705	423	65	1
Fairfield County	22 295	10 689	11 606	9 244	12 994	14	32	11	105	9 200	12 948	14	28	12
Kershaw County	43 599	20 986	22 613	31 039	12 337	70	100	53	105	30 862	12 315	68	97	12
Lancaster County	54 516	26 065	28 451	40 536	13 820	61	64	35	38	40 394	13 780	60	58	12
Lee County (pt.)	10 660	4 940	5 720	4 987	5 635	13	13	12	79	4 977	5 619	13	13	16
Marion County	29 361	13 882	15 479	14 308	14 249	733	26	45	147	14 287	14 222	732	25	10
Newberry County	15 825	7 347	8 478	11 507	4 488	45	92	40	147	21 426	11 470	40	79	10
Sumter County (pt.)	62 075	32 182	29 893	43 866	16 897	151	851	310	916	43 354	16 806	148	805	46
York County	131 497	63 181	68 316	103 515	26 349	785	680	168	735	103 019	26 293	767	664	19
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Gaffney city	13 145	6 011	7 134	7 854	5 135	15	127	14	40	7 832	5 131	13	127	2
Newberry town	10 542	4 834	5 708	6 068	4 373	24	59	18	73	6 045	4 353	19	46	6
Rock Hill city	41 640	18 940	22 703	25 161	15 884	186	341	71	265	24 997	15 856	185	334	8
Sumter city (pt.)	27 863	15 317	12 546	20 527	6 594	94	465	183	549	20 222	6 535	91	438	28
District 6	581 119	274 164	306 955	216 575	361 170	982	1 471	921	3 242	215 428	359 979	959	1 378	133
COUNTY														
Bamberg County	16 902	7 921	8 981	6 472	10 371	22	20	17	75	6 428	10 356	22	20	1
Beaufort County (pt.)	3 194	1 500	1 694	5 633	12 540	—	5	16	16	5 630	2 539	—	5	4
Berkley County (pt.)	18 582	9 140	9 442	5 703	12 843	21	6	1	92	5 693	12 790	21	6	—
Calhoun County (pt.)	3 294	1 591	1 703	1 435	1 836	1	1	1	2	1 434	1 856	1	1	—
Charleston County (pt.)	84 519	40 517	44 002	22 244	61 549	129	321	276	782	21 928	61 342	123	303	41
Clarendon County	28 450	13 559	14 891	12 254	16 078	31	28	46	144	12 223	16 021	31	27	1
Colleton County	20 419	9 698	10 721	8 823	7 618	19	14	11	86	8 799	7 654	149	13	—
Dorchester County (pt.)	12 262	5 658	6 604	5 823	7 618	27	13	8	37	5 161	7 621	26	13	—
Dorchester County (pt.)	13 004	6 145	6 859	6 003	6 953	13	13	11	57	5 987	6 921	13	13	—
Florence County	114 344	53 900	60 444	69 503	44 276	145	307	115	508	69 252	44 136	141	280	27
Lee County (pt.)	3 668	1 409	1 608	1 863	2 276	16	16	13	37	1 862	2 252	4	12	—
Marion County	7 777	3 668	4 109	4 898	18 505	86	128	28	110	15 095	18 479	85	123	7
Orangeburg County (pt.)	33 899	15 401	18 498	15 152	13 104	71	71	39	180	13 989	35 989	159	66	8
Richland County (pt.)	49 722	23 012	26 710	13 248	36 104	126	427	220	671	21 778	74 370	119	405	31

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Sex		Race						Not of Hispanic origin				
		Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 6—Con. COUNTY—Con. Sumter County (pt.) ----- Williamsburg County -----	40 562 36 815	19 161 17 198	21 401 19 617	12 913 13 092	27 443 23 643	53 15	82 28	71 37	323 129	12 776 13 082	27 333 23 560	50 15	75 25	5 4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Charleston city (pt.) ----- Columbia city (pt.) ----- Dentville CDP (pt.) ----- Florence city ----- North Charleston city (pt.) ----- Orangeburg city (pt.) ----- Sumter city (pt.) -----	31 198 44 935 4 139 29 813 15 894 7 642 14 080	14 942 21 347 1 950 13 530 7 764 3 282 6 237	16 256 23 588 2 189 16 283 8 130 4 360 7 843	5 455 12 014 1 252 15 587 4 308 1 019 4 560	25 583 32 461 2 817 14 024 11 321 6 596 9 448	31 72 5 43 44 8 16	78 274 36 135 133 14 22	51 114 29 24 88 3 34	138 385 171 277 36 112	5 398 11 896 1 240 15 498 4 243 1 018 4 528	25 526 32 304 2 808 13 962 11 251 6 564 9 405	31 70 5 41 42 8 15	78 264 36 130 124 14 18	27 16 1 11 7 2 4



Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tutional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	65 years and over					
The State	3 370 160	1 258 044	928 206	710 089	176 204	329 838	281 347	109 012	86 912	2.68	3.16	116 543	44 134	72 409
District 1	562 577	211 114	154 756	125 036	23 240	56 358	44 431	13 163	10 372	2.66	3.13	18 548	3 832	14 716
COUNTY														
Berkeley County (pt.)	109 705	36 650	29 539	24 731	3 614	7 111	5 549	1 267	981	2.99	3.35	489	377	112
Charleston County (pt.)	198 182	78 778	53 368	42 550	8 451	25 410	19 340	5 228	4 157	2.52	3.04	12 338	957	11 381
Dorchester County (pt.)	68 103	23 647	18 863	15 661	2 466	4 784	3 754	1 014	820	2.88	3.23	1 953	1 581	372
Georgetown County	46 097	16 275	12 536	9 557	2 436	3 739	3 354	1 502	1 156	2.83	3.31	205	165	40
Harry County	140 490	55 764	40 450	32 537	6 273	15 314	12 434	4 152	3 258	2.52	2.97	3 563	752	2 811
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Charleston city (pt.)	45 782	20 295	11 605	9 246	1 888	8 690	6 483	1 989	1 631	2.26	2.90	3 434	359	3 075
Goose Creek city	24 671	7 396	6 278	5 585	518	1 118	957	106	85	3.34	3.68	21	—	21
Hanahan city	13 026	5 086	3 627	2 918	521	1 459	1 053	210	169	2.56	2.98	150	149	1
Lodson CDP	13 442	4 334	3 605	3 026	400	729	527	80	55	3.10	3.38	98	—	98
Mount Pleasant town	29 687	11 788	8 118	6 748	1 085	3 670	2 710	625	505	2.52	3.03	421	419	2
Myrtle Beach city	22 290	9 603	6 021	4 772	974	3 582	2 705	821	667	2.32	2.89	2 558	11	2 547
North Charleston city (pt.)	46 087	17 944	12 317	9 444	2 270	5 627	4 170	775	595	2.57	3.07	8 237	130	8 107
Socastee CDP	10 426	3 789	2 990	2 500	367	799	597	106	75	2.75	3.09	—	—	—
Summerville town	22 116	8 103	6 146	4 950	958	1 957	1 622	530	455	2.73	3.16	403	363	40
District 2	552 138	210 510	152 495	120 789	25 501	58 015	47 393	15 265	12 192	2.62	3.11	28 973	9 916	19 057
COUNTY														
Aiken County (pt.)	17 293	6 202	4 825	3 862	749	1 377	1 233	510	369	2.79	3.22	439	437	2
Allendale County	10 646	3 791	2 720	1 581	976	1 071	986	472	343	2.81	3.43	1 076	1 044	32
Barnwell County	19 996	7 100	5 369	3 836	1 274	1 731	1 586	713	536	2.82	3.31	297	236	61
Beaufort County	76 451	29 647	22 054	17 922	3 363	7 593	6 044	2 107	1 636	2.58	2.99	6 780	261	6 519
Calhoun County (pt.)	9 351	3 297	2 530	1 895	521	767	707	363	274	2.84	3.33	108	88	20
Colleton County (pt.)	13 809	5 098	3 840	2 942	746	1 258	1 132	543	427	2.71	3.18	149	91	58
Hampton County	18 125	6 322	4 766	3 420	1 117	1 556	1 438	721	566	2.87	3.41	66	64	2
Jasper County	15 221	5 298	4 033	2 749	1 027	1 265	1 152	541	396	2.87	3.38	266	126	140
Lexington County	166 222	61 633	47 274	38 822	6 607	14 359	11 622	3 599	2 920	2.70	3.10	1 389	1 198	191
Orangeburg County (pt.)	34 672	12 752	9 544	7 122	1 963	3 208	2 852	1 234	979	2.72	3.21	409	409	—
Richland County (pt.)	170 352	69 370	45 540	36 638	7 158	23 830	18 641	4 462	3 746	2.46	3.04	17 994	5 962	12 032
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aiken city (pt.)	3	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1.50	2.00	—	—	—
Coyce city	11 031	4 435	3 120	2 398	602	1 315	1 093	454	383	2.49	2.98	132	132	—
Columbia city (pt.)	39 967	18 452	9 832	7 955	1 530	8 620	6 545	1 955	1 698	2.17	2.89	13 150	2 000	11 150
Oentesville CDP (pt.)	7 190	3 043	1 952	1 448	407	1 091	885	119	102	2.36	2.95	510	510	—
Hilton Head Island town	23 656	10 344	7 230	6 260	784	3 114	2 253	797	644	2.29	2.66	38	37	1
Irmo town	11 280	3 700	2 223	2 808	336	477	369	50	38	3.05	3.28	—	—	—
Orangeburg city (pt.)	6 097	2 626	1 736	1 355	330	890	797	352	303	2.32	2.89	—	—	—
St. Andrews CDP	22 352	10 696	5 402	3 943	1 196	5 294	4 031	491	419	2.09	2.83	3 340	3 111	229
Seven Oaks CDP	15 606	6 134	4 478	3 609	722	1 656	1 253	228	186	2.54	2.98	116	116	—
West Columbia city	10 580	4 609	2 910	2 116	630	1 699	1 340	450	376	2.30	2.85	8	8	—
District 3	563 374	215 780	159 954	127 083	25 887	55 826	49 065	21 515	17 249	2.61	3.08	17 730	7 114	10 616
COUNTY														
Abbeville County	23 216	8 780	6 560	5 003	1 248	2 220	2 070	1 093	871	2.64	3.14	646	209	437
Aiken County (pt.)	101 957	38 681	28 625	22 574	4 865	10 056	8 880	3 304	2 595	2.64	3.12	1 251	835	416
Anderson County	143 558	55 481	41 495	33 272	6 474	13 986	12 579	5 865	4 721	2.59	3.04	1 638	931	707
Edgefield County	18 107	6 424	4 904	3 702	922	1 520	1 406	644	510	2.82	3.31	268	165	103
Greenwood County	57 937	22 730	16 300	12 396	3 188	6 430	5 745	2 557	2 094	2.55	3.06	1 630	686	944
Laurens County (pt.)	51 614	19 349	14 497	10 975	2 804	4 852	4 414	2 104	1 669	2.67	3.15	2 669	1 648	1 021
McCormick County	7 501	2 731	2 054	1 481	471	677	620	315	230	2.75	3.25	1 367	1 361	6
Oconee County	57 050	22 358	16 875	13 891	2 235	5 483	4 922	2 093	1 664	2.55	2.98	444	406	38
Pickens County	86 388	33 422	24 159	20 278	2 932	9 263	7 198	2 882	2 371	2.58	3.02	7 506	672	6 834
Saluda County	16 046	5 824	4 485	3 511	748	1 339	1 231	658	524	2.76	3.20	311	201	110
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aiken city (pt.)	19 242	7 747	5 340	4 138	1 025	2 407	2 131	871	711	2.48	3.05	627	582	45
Anderson city	24 819	10 509	6 645	4 428	1 895	3 864	3 497	1 759	1 479	2.36	3.03	1 365	680	685
Clemson city	10 991	4 628	2 188	1 820	271	2 440	1 233	370	308	2.37	2.88	105	41	64
Easley city	15 027	5 952	4 395	3 466	772	1 557	1 408	645	573	2.52	2.99	168	168	—
Greenwood city	19 419	8 095	5 154	3 292	1 562	2 941	2 592	1 204	1 016	2.40	3.05	1 388	494	894
North Augusta city	15 250	6 274	4 306	3 368	794	1 968	1 729	563	461	2.43	2.99	101	101	—
District 4	566 608	220 099	160 166	125 401	27 909	59 933	52 252	20 653	16 853	2.57	3.06	14 505	7 131	7 374
COUNTY														
Greenville County	311 951	122 878	87 897	69 531	14 856	34 981	30 345	11 110	9 075	2.54	3.05	8 216	3 104	5 112
Laurens County (pt.)	3 809	1 311	1 087	914	125	224	197	83	76	2.91	3.24	—	—	—
Spartanburg County	220 739	84 503	62 663	48 679	11 099	21 840	19 014	8 058	6 539	2.61	3.07	6 061	3 806	2 255
Union County	30 109	11 407	8 519	6 277	1 829	2 888	2 696	1 402	1 163	2.64	3.13	228	221	7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Berea CDP	13 283	5 382	3 892	3 098	641	1 490	1 242	384	329	2.47	2.91	252	252	—
Gantt CDP	13 884	5 035	3 771	2 596	949	1 264	1 116	295	212	2.76	3.24	7	7	—
Greenville city	54 200	24 101	13 964	9 272	4 030	10 137	8 819	3 436	2 808	2.25	2.99	4 082	844	3 238
Greer city	10 119	4 212	2 818	1 907	767	1 394	1 259	692	565	2.40	2.99	203	179	24
Mauldin city	11 555	4 334	3 300	2 831	385	1 034	893	238	202	2.67	3.11	32	32	—
Porker CDP	10 942	4 341	3 015	2 212	608	1 326	1 159	567	462	2.52	3.05	130	109	21
Simpsonville town	11 587	4 217	3 295	2 697	485	922	793	210	175	2.75	3.16	121	121	—
Spartanburg city	40 953	16 712	10 787	6 738	3 506	5 925	5 218	2 318	1 933	2.45	3.11	2 514	846	1 668
Taylors CDP	19 540	7 256	5 819	4 882	796	1 437	1 218	308	256	2.69	3.05	79	40	39
Wade Hampton CDP	19 994	8 489	5 874	4 949	748	2 615	2 278	687	565	2.36	2.87	20	—	20
District 5	566 370	205 042	156 534	118 363	30 832	48 508	43 255	19 257	15 398	2.76	3.22	14 761	5 425	9 336

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	65 years and over					
District 5—Con. COUNTY														
Cherokee County .....	44 009	16 456	12 353	9 386	2 343	4 103	3 757	1 708	1 388	2.67	3.15	497	241	256
Chester County .....	32 052	11 448	8 658	6 231	2 006	2 790	2 574	1 306	1 035	2.80	3.31	118	118	—
Chesterfield County .....	38 197	14 047	10 571	7 807	2 233	3 476	3 193	1 516	1 190	2.72	3.21	380	370	10
Darlington County (pt.) .....	48 690	17 672	13 436	9 822	2 938	4 236	3 893	1 722	1 411	2.76	3.23	899	674	225
Dillon County .....	28 819	9 887	7 423	4 936	2 090	2 464	2 264	1 052	848	2.91	3.47	295	224	71
Fairfield County .....	21 860	7 467	5 698	3 977	1 395	1 769	1 634	798	558	2.93	3.45	435	407	28
Kershaw County .....	43 190	15 810	12 214	9 660	2 029	3 596	3 221	1 393	1 101	2.73	3.17	409	384	25
Loncaster County .....	54 117	19 778	15 313	11 877	2 750	4 465	3 983	1 874	1 516	2.74	3.16	399	265	134
Lee County (pt.) .....	10 531	3 562	2 768	1 902	736	794	739	347	274	2.96	3.44	129	110	19
Marlboro County .....	28 677	10 163	7 513	4 910	2 145	2 650	2 441	1 156	898	2.82	3.38	684	590	94
Newberry County .....	32 406	12 314	9 005	6 706	1 848	3 309	3 066	1 604	1 291	2.63	3.15	766	288	478
Sumter County (pt.) .....	55 927	19 432	15 674	12 768	2 357	3 758	3 286	1 179	967	2.88	3.25	6 148	574	5 574
York County .....	127 895	47 006	35 908	28 381	5 962	11 098	9 204	3 602	2 921	2.72	3.14	3 602	1 180	2 422
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Gaffney city .....	12 863	5 030	3 459	2 274	999	1 571	1 454	682	574	2.56	3.16	282	41	241
Newberry town .....	9 842	3 948	2 633	1 682	824	1 315	1 216	709	599	2.49	3.14	700	222	478
Rock Hill city .....	38 689	14 669	10 139	6 889	2 701	4 530	3 606	1 496	1 229	2.64	3.18	2 954	639	2 315
Sumter city (pt.) .....	21 979	7 836	6 207	5 122	918	1 629	1 481	639	550	2.80	3.22	5 884	313	5 571
District 6 .....	559 093	195 499	144 301	93 417	42 835	51 198	44 951	19 159	14 848	2.86	3.41	22 026	10 716	11 310
COUNTY														
Bamberg County .....	15 891	5 587	4 118	2 733	1 160	1 469	1 359	663	498	2.84	3.41	1 011	112	899
Beaufort County (pt.) .....	3 183	1 065	800	511	239	265	242	108	74	2.99	3.54	11	—	11
Berkeley County (pt.) .....	17 951	5 736	4 544	3 294	1 005	1 192	1 108	518	383	3.13	3.62	631	560	71
Calhoun County (pt.) .....	3 294	1 190	866	612	184	324	297	148	113	2.77	3.35	—	—	—
Charleston County (pt.) .....	80 738	28 291	20 024	11 029	7 691	8 267	7 094	2 754	2 075	2.85	3.47	3 781	966	2 815
Clarendon County .....	28 212	9 544	7 414	5 121	1 895	2 130	1 964	1 008	740	2.96	3.45	238	217	21
Colleton County (pt.) .....	20 286	6 942	5 380	3 861	1 188	1 562	1 451	705	529	2.92	3.41	133	129	4
Darlington County (pt.) .....	12 107	4 327	3 248	2 117	970	1 079	962	436	347	2.80	3.29	155	155	—
Dorchester County (pt.) .....	12 865	4 566	3 454	2 504	781	1 112	1 051	523	421	2.82	3.35	139	136	3
Florence County .....	111 645	40 217	30 175	21 839	6 947	10 042	8 773	3 495	2 850	2.78	3.27	2 699	1 662	1 037
Lee County (pt.) .....	7 753	2 492	1 915	1 171	625	577	538	263	196	3.11	3.66	24	22	2
Marion County .....	33 634	11 766	8 899	5 852	2 635	2 867	2 662	1 284	1 025	2.86	3.39	265	242	23
Orangeburg County (pt.) .....	46 461	16 157	12 021	7 757	3 613	4 136	3 713	1 686	1 287	2.88	3.43	3 261	407	2 854
Richland County (pt.) .....	89 277	32 220	22 064	12 221	8 295	10 156	8 247	2 899	2 226	2.77	3.37	8 097	5 182	2 915
Sumter County (pt.) .....	39 136	13 291	9 999	6 353	3 123	3 292	2 935	1 360	1 050	2.94	3.48	1 426	771	655
Williamsburg County .....	36 660	12 108	9 380	6 442	2 484	2 728	2 555	1 309	1 034	3.03	3.56	155	155	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Charleston city (pt.) .....	29 028	10 458	7 020	3 231	3 348	3 438	2 980	1 327	1 036	2.78	3.47	2 170	105	2 065
Columbia city (pt.) .....	38 505	15 467	9 173	4 395	4 075	6 294	4 975	1 812	1 437	2.49	3.20	6 430	3 562	2 868
Dentsville CDP (pt.) .....	4 139	1 413	1 116	760	270	297	240	50	44	2.93	3.29	—	—	—
Florence city .....	28 492	11 074	7 527	4 902	2 296	3 547	3 064	1 303	1 088	2.57	3.19	1 321	963	358
North Charleston city (pt.) .....	14 758	5 555	3 546	1 628	1 639	2 009	1 678	378	255	2.66	3.39	1 136	838	298
Orangeburg city (pt.) .....	4 496	1 757	1 038	493	475	719	610	253	203	2.56	3.37	3 146	334	2 812
Sumter city (pt.) .....	13 403	4 901	3 427	1 836	1 398	1 474	1 318	664	528	2.73	3.34	677	40	637



Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile			Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>3 486 703</b>	<b>77 987.8</b>	<b>30 111.1</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>District 4—Con.</b>					
<b>District 1</b> .....	<b>581 125</b>	<b>8 152.2</b>	<b>3 147.6</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>184.6</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>					
<b>COUNTY</b>						Greenville County .....	320 167	2 051.5	792.1	156.1	404.2
Berkeley County (pt.) .....	110 194	1 125.3	434.5	97.9	253.6	Laurens County (pt.) .....	3 809	178.7	69.0	21.3	55.2
Charleston County (pt.) .....	210 520	1 376.2	531.4	153.0	396.2	Spartanburg County .....	226 800	2 100.5	811.0	108.0	279.7
Dorchester County (pt.) .....	70 056	603.8	233.1	116.0	300.5	Union County .....	30 337	1 331.8	514.2	22.8	59.0
Gaergetown County .....	46 302	2 110.5	814.9	21.9	56.8						
Harry County .....	144 053	2 936.3	1 133.7	49.1	127.1	<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>					
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>						Berea CDP .....	13 535	19.8	7.6	683.6	1 780.9
Charleston city (pt.) .....	49 216	81.9	31.6	600.9	1 557.5	Gantt city .....	13 891	23.1	8.9	601.3	1 560.8
Goose Creek city .....	24 692	81.1	31.3	304.5	788.9	Greenville city .....	58 282	65.0	25.1	896.6	2 322.0
Honahan city .....	13 176	24.9	9.6	529.2	1 372.5	Greer city .....	10 322	12.9	5.0	800.2	2 064.4
Lodson CDP .....	13 540	22.6	8.7	599.1	1 556.3	Mauldin city .....	11 587	17.9	6.9	647.3	1 679.3
Mount Pleasant town .....	30 108	56.4	21.8	533.8	1 381.1	Porker CDP .....	11 072	17.6	6.8	629.1	1 628.2
Myrtle Beach city .....	24 848	40.1	15.5	619.7	1 603.1	Simpsonville town .....	11 708	14.3	5.5	818.7	2 128.7
North Charleston city (pt.) .....	54 324	113.0	43.6	480.7	1 246.0	Spartanburg city .....	43 467	46.9	18.1	926.8	2 401.5
Socastee CDP .....	10 426	34.7	13.4	300.5	778.1	Taylors CDP .....	19 619	28.5	11.0	688.4	1 783.5
Summerville town .....	22 519	36.1	13.9	623.8	1 620.1	Wade Hampton CDP .....	20 014	22.2	8.6	901.5	2 327.2
<b>District 2</b> .....	<b>581 111</b>	<b>13 532.8</b>	<b>5 225.0</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>District 5</b> .....	<b>581 131</b>	<b>17 688.7</b>	<b>6 829.6</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>85.1</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>						<b>COUNTY</b>					
Aiken County (pt.) .....	17 732	1 160.7	448.2	15.3	39.6	Cherokee County .....	44 506	1 017.1	392.7	43.8	113.3
Allendale County .....	11 722	1 057.3	408.2	11.1	28.7	Chester County .....	32 170	1 503.7	580.6	21.4	55.4
Barnwell County .....	20 293	1 420.6	548.5	14.3	37.0	Chesterfield County .....	38 577	2 068.8	798.8	18.6	48.3
Beaufort County (pt.) .....	83 231	1 159.3	447.6	71.8	185.9	Darlington County (pt.) .....	49 589	1 209.3	466.9	41.0	106.2
Calhoun County .....	9 439	586.3	226.4	16.1	41.8	Oillon County .....	29 114	1 048.7	404.9	27.8	71.9
Colleton County (pt.) .....	13 958	931.3	359.6	15.0	38.8	Fairfield County .....	22 295	1 778.2	686.6	12.5	32.5
Hampton County .....	18 191	1 450.2	559.9	12.5	32.5	Kershaw County .....	43 599	1 881.1	726.3	23.2	60.0
Jasper County .....	15 487	1 694.7	654.3	9.1	23.7	Lancaster County .....	54 516	1 422.0	549.0	38.3	99.3
Lexington County .....	167 611	1 815.1	700.8	92.3	239.2	Lee County (pt.) .....	10 660	571.8	220.8	18.6	48.3
Orangeburg County (pt.) .....	35 081	1 125.1	434.4	31.2	80.8	Marlboro County .....	29 361	1 242.5	479.7	23.6	61.2
Richland County (pt.) .....	188 346	1 132.0	437.1	166.4	430.9	Newberry County .....	33 172	1 633.8	630.8	20.3	52.6
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>						Sumter County (pt.) .....	62 075	544.0	210.1	114.1	295.5
Aiken city (pt.) .....	3	—	—	—	—	York County .....	131 497	1 767.8	682.5	74.4	192.7
Cayce city .....	11 163	22.9	8.9	487.5	1 254.3	<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>					
Columbia city (pt.) .....	53 117	268.1	103.5	198.1	513.2	Gaffney city .....	13 145	19.1	7.4	688.2	1 776.4
Dentsville CDP (pt.) .....	7 700	13.7	5.3	562.0	1 452.8	Newberry town .....	10 542	16.1	6.2	654.8	1 700.3
Hilton Head Island town .....	23 694	108.9	42.0	217.6	564.1	Rock Hill city .....	41 643	60.0	23.2	694.1	1 795.0
Irmo town .....	11 280	10.2	3.9	1 105.9	2 892.3	Sumter city (pt.) .....	27 863	43.0	16.6	648.0	1 678.5
Orangeburg city (pt.) .....	6 097	12.2	4.7	499.8	1 297.2	<b>District 6</b> .....	<b>581 119</b>	<b>19 002.9</b>	<b>7 337.0</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>79.2</b>
St. Andrews CDP .....	25 692	20.6	8.0	1 247.2	3 211.5	<b>COUNTY</b>					
Seven Oaks CDP .....	15 722	21.3	8.2	738.1	1 917.3	Bombard County .....	16 902	1 018.6	393.3	16.6	43.0
West Columbia city .....	10 588	12.6	4.9	840.3	2 160.8	Beaufort County (pt.) .....	3 194	361.1	139.4	8.8	22.9
<b>District 3</b> .....	<b>581 104</b>	<b>13 948.7</b>	<b>5 385.6</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>107.9</b>	Berkeley County (pt.) .....	18 582	1 722.5	665.1	10.8	27.9
<b>COUNTY</b>						Colhoun County (pt.) .....	3 294	398.8	154.0	8.3	21.4
Abbeville County .....	23 862	1 315.8	508.0	18.1	47.0	Charleston County (pt.) .....	84 519	999.9	386.1	64.5	218.9
Aiken County (pt.) .....	103 208	1 618.5	624.9	63.8	165.2	Clorenson County .....	28 450	1 572.8	607.2	18.1	46.9
Anderson County .....	145 196	1 859.7	718.0	78.1	202.2	Colleton County (pt.) .....	20 419	1 804.9	696.9	11.3	29.3
Edgefield County .....	18 375	1 300.0	501.9	14.1	36.6	Darlington County (pt.) .....	12 262	246.4	95.2	49.8	128.8
Greenwood County .....	59 567	1 179.8	455.5	50.5	130.8	Dorchester County (pt.) .....	13 004	884.9	341.6	14.7	38.1
Laurens County (pt.) .....	54 283	1 668.4	644.2	32.5	84.3	Florence County .....	114 344	2 070.0	799.2	55.2	143.1
McCormick County .....	8 868	931.3	359.6	9.5	24.7						
Oconee County .....	57 494	1 619.0	625.1	35.5	92.0	Lee County (pt.) .....	7 777	491.0	189.6	15.8	41.0
Pickens County .....	93 894	1 287.0	496.9	73.0	189.0	Marion County .....	33 899	1 266.8	489.1	26.8	69.3
Saluda County .....	16 357	1 169.1	451.4	14.0	36.2	Orangeburg County (pt.) .....	49 722	1 739.4	671.6	28.6	74.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>						Richland County (pt.) .....	97 374	827.4	319.5	117.7	304.8
Aiken city (pt.) .....	19 869	35.2	13.6	564.5	1 461.0	Sumter County (pt.) .....	40 562	1 179.5	455.4	34.4	89.1
Anderson city .....	26 184	32.1	12.4	815.7	2 111.6	Williamsburg County .....	36 815	2 419.1	934.0	15.2	39.4
Clemson city .....	11 096	18.5	7.1	599.8	1 562.8	<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>					
Easley city .....	15 195	25.7	9.9	591.2	1 534.8	Charleston city (pt.) .....	31 198	30.0	11.6	1 039.9	2 689.5
Greenwood city .....	20 807	32.7	12.6	636.3	1 651.3	Columbia city (pt.) .....	44 935	35.2	13.6	1 276.6	3 304.0
North Augusta city .....	15 351	42.4	16.4	362.1	936.0	Dentsville CDP (pt.) .....	4 139	5.3	2.1	780.9	1 971.0
<b>District 4</b> .....	<b>581 113</b>	<b>5 662.5</b>	<b>2 186.3</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>265.8</b>	Florence city .....	29 813	38.2	14.7	780.4	2 028.1
						North Charleston city (pt.) .....	15 894	16.5	6.4	963.3	2 483.4
						Orangeburg city (pt.) .....	7 642	6.9	2.7	1 107.5	2 830.4
						Sumter city (pt.) .....	14 080	15.9	6.2	885.5	2 271.0

Table 6. **Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut												
		Total	Female	Age										Median age
				Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	
District 5-----	581 131	2 557	1 297	235	1 774	1 688	147	159	825	239	99	67	152	27.3
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>														
All areas-----	174	124	63	15	78	74	8	3	32	11	4	2	14	25.7
Cotawbo Reservation, SC (state)-----	174	124	63	15	78	74	8	3	32	11	4	2	14	25.7



**Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>HOUSING UNITS</b>							
All housing units.....	1 424 155	266 818	241 875	238 760	235 201	222 014	219 487
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>							
Occupied housing units.....	1 258 044	211 114	210 510	215 780	220 099	205 042	195 499
Owner-occupied housing units.....	878 704	138 139	146 151	160 817	150 184	150 780	132 633
White.....	682 823	115 345	118 427	137 205	131 862	116 138	63 846
Black.....	190 555	21 298	26 593	23 062	17 447	33 804	68 351
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1 523	328	183	157	154	499	202
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2 964	975	690	300	573	259	167
Other race.....	839	193	258	93	148	80	67
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4 096	1 000	1 033	531	641	453	438
Renter-occupied housing units.....	379 340	72 975	64 359	54 963	69 915	54 262	62 866
White.....	240 617	57 425	43 878	38 123	48 205	32 878	20 108
Black.....	133 323	14 179	19 051	16 253	20 858	20 719	42 263
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1 224	293	220	112	143	329	127
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2 635	667	741	344	476	194	213
Other race.....	1 541	411	469	131	233	142	155
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4 490	1 281	1 180	389	783	410	447
<b>ROOMS</b>							
All housing units.....	1 424 155	266 818	241 875	238 760	235 201	222 014	219 487
1 or 2 rooms.....	39 216	10 244	7 523	5 152	5 205	4 303	6 789
3 or 4 rooms.....	410 941	83 469	64 290	70 872	70 974	61 272	60 064
5 or 6 rooms.....	657 451	115 765	106 467	113 534	105 922	109 303	106 460
7 or 8 rooms.....	245 833	44 986	49 475	38 213	39 062	37 139	36 958
9 or more rooms.....	70 714	12 354	14 120	10 989	14 038	9 997	9 216
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units.....	878 704	138 139	146 151	160 817	150 184	150 780	132 633
1.00 or less.....	852 425	134 463	142 519	157 031	147 465	145 467	125 480
1.01 to 1.50.....	19 976	2 715	2 699	3 067	2 263	4 054	5 178
1.51 or more.....	6 303	961	933	719	456	1 259	1 975
Mean.....	.46	.45	.44	.46	.44	.48	.49
Renter-occupied housing units.....	379 340	72 975	64 359	54 963	69 915	54 262	62 866
1.00 or less.....	354 558	69 376	61 045	51 695	66 490	49 817	56 135
1.01 to 1.50.....	17 585	2 590	2 327	2 497	2 641	3 143	4 387
1.51 or more.....	7 197	1 009	987	771	784	1 302	2 344
Mean.....	.57	.56	.54	.56	.55	.59	.62
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>							
Vacant housing units.....	166 111	55 704	31 365	22 980	15 102	16 972	23 988
For sale only.....	15 186	3 768	3 028	2 600	2 046	1 866	1 878
For rent.....	49 225	16 223	11 789	5 423	6 520	4 254	5 016
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	13 691	2 858	2 087	2 228	1 459	1 825	3 234
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	49 843	26 445	8 599	5 676	1 156	3 288	4 679
For migrant workers.....	360	72	43	42	37	58	108
Other vacant.....	37 806	6 338	5 819	7 011	3 884	5 681	9 073
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>							
All housing units.....	1 424 155	266 818	241 875	238 760	235 201	222 014	219 487
1, detached.....	898 161	137 853	146 544	163 777	157 719	153 164	139 104
1, attached.....	33 891	12 024	7 194	2 901	4 291	4 115	3 366
2.....	41 971	8 510	6 390	5 738	8 033	4 535	8 765
3 or 4.....	49 601	12 865	9 747	6 721	7 024	5 516	7 728
5 to 9.....	67 091	21 230	12 690	7 525	11 287	6 054	8 305
10 to 19.....	39 280	12 504	8 361	3 638	8 649	2 613	3 515
20 to 49.....	20 849	7 113	5 332	923	5 214	826	1 441
50 or more.....	19 936	9 802	5 179	412	2 652	497	1 394
Mobile home or trailer.....	240 525	42 802	38 252	45 306	28 602	42 407	43 156
Other.....	12 850	2 115	2 186	1 819	1 730	2 287	2 713
<b>VALUE</b>							
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	615 434	98 428	104 218	110 120	114 561	101 302	86 805
Less than \$20,000.....	37 002	2 505	3 688	7 728	6 306	8 574	8 201
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	107 378	6 548	9 971	24 429	22 292	22 563	21 575
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	155 400	19 339	20 641	30 549	29 412	27 526	27 933
\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	104 046	20 155	19 521	17 233	18 901	15 320	12 916
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	102 046	22 783	21 844	15 555	18 170	14 570	9 124
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	63 463	14 924	14 559	9 407	11 918	8 092	4 563
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	23 718	5 674	6 535	3 171	4 272	2 657	1 409
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	9 662	2 455	3 128	1 056	1 494	1 021	508
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	5 150	1 467	1 701	504	778	463	237
\$300,000 or more.....	7 569	2 578	2 630	488	1 018	516	339
Median (dollars).....	61 100	75 700	73 700	54 400	59 500	53 300	48 500
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>							
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	366 153	71 484	62 588	52 481	67 884	51 492	60 224
Less than \$150.....	65 800	4 600	6 776	11 897	11 827	12 864	17 836
\$150 to \$199.....	36 533	2 879	3 356	7 492	6 994	7 077	8 735
\$200 to \$249.....	42 772	4 796	4 593	8 537	9 087	7 362	8 397
\$250 to \$299.....	40 232	6 829	5 412	6 451	9 098	5 418	7 024
\$300 to \$399.....	80 642	23 726	17 297	8 340	15 957	7 060	8 242
\$400 to \$599.....	55 749	19 628	16 455	3 558	8 938	4 299	2 871
\$600 to \$749.....	6 758	2 263	2 060	608	1 079	452	296
\$750 to \$999.....	2 691	848	844	312	378	145	164
\$1,000 or more.....	1 296	443	359	108	300	56	30
No cash rent.....	33 680	5 472	5 436	5 158	4 226	6 759	6 629
Median (dollars).....	276	362	353	225	272	216	201

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units								Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreation- ol, or occasional use	Home- owner va- cancy rate	Rental va- cancy rate
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
<b>The State</b> .....	1 424 155	898 161	33 891	91 572	67 091	80 065	253 375	5.4	1 258 044	51 061	166 111	49 843	1.7	11.5
District 1 .....	266 818	137 853	12 024	21 375	21 230	29 419	44 917	5.3	211 114	7 275	55 704	26 445	2.7	18.2
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Berkeley County (pt.) .....	39 254	22 947	2 398	2 176	2 214	1 763	7 756	5.6	36 650	1 450	2 604	653	1.9	4.6
Charleston County (pt.) .....	90 942	48 497	5 336	9 615	9 858	8 953	8 683	5.5	78 778	2 159	12 164	3 986	2.1	9.3
Dorchester County (pt.) .....	25 528	16 155	573	1 694	1 857	1 380	3 869	5.8	23 647	741	1 881	141	2.5	7.2
Georgetown County .....	21 134	13 323	504	1 267	395	771	4 874	5.7	16 275	971	4 859	1 714	4.0	28.9
Harry County .....	89 960	36 931	3 213	6 623	6 906	16 552	19 735	4.8	55 764	1 954	34 196	19 951	3.4	37.1
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Charleston city (pt.) .....	22 365	10 095	1 289	3 260	3 234	3 881	606	5.4	20 295	414	2 070	165	2.3	6.6
Goose Creek city .....	7 682	4 172	1 876	687	556	152	239	5.8	7 396	283	286	15	3.0	1.3
Honohan city .....	5 382	3 032	68	558	502	617	605	5.5	5 086	151	296	57	1.2	5.4
Ladson CDP .....	4 689	2 952	98	322	1	2	1 314	5.5	4 334	153	355	18	2.4	10.9
Mount Pleasant town .....	12 443	7 208	1 142	1 045	1 721	1 024	303	5.9	11 788	165	655	51	2.4	5.8
Myrtle Beach city .....	13 327	4 021	1 338	1 800	2 173	2 787	1 208	4.7	9 603	298	3 724	1 405	5.3	25.5
North Charleston city (pt.) .....	20 054	6 215	1 951	2 264	2 941	2 424	4 259	4.8	17 944	780	2 110	111	2.3	8.9
Socastee CDP .....	4 179	2 173	46	205	169	73	1 513	5.1	3 789	111	390	84	3.4	13.9
Summerville town .....	8 834	5 345	212	642	1 054	934	647	5.6	8 103	246	731	44	3.3	7.3
District 2 .....	241 875	146 544	7 194	16 137	12 690	18 872	40 438	5.5	210 510	6 946	31 365	8 599	2.0	15.5
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Aiken County (pt.) .....	6 911	4 147	42	119	21	15	2 567	5.4	6 202	283	709	54	1.3	12.2
Allendale County .....	4 242	3 076	63	143	78	72	810	5.3	3 791	335	451	39	2.0	6.8
Bornwell County .....	7 854	5 034	93	426	145	107	2 049	5.4	7 100	465	754	33	1.3	10.6
Beaufort County (pt.) .....	44 720	21 998	3 328	3 237	2 308	7 042	6 807	5.2	29 647	1 000	15 073	6 550	3.7	36.8
Colhoun County .....	3 678	2 637	27	71	7	18	918	5.6	3 297	197	381	27	1.1	8.9
Colleton County (pt.) .....	5 616	3 786	39	153	220	60	1 358	5.5	5 098	219	518	29	1.9	6.0
Hampton County .....	7 058	4 897	70	143	136	79	1 733	5.6	6 322	409	736	90	1.7	7.9
Jasper County .....	6 070	4 169	44	121	124	29	1 583	5.5	5 298	323	772	147	1.8	9.3
Lexington County .....	67 556	44 314	1 104	3 500	2 838	1 996	13 804	5.7	61 633	1 546	5 923	1 346	1.8	11.0
Orangeburg County (pt.) .....	13 748	9 275	128	757	147	131	3 310	5.6	12 752	607	996	36	1.6	8.1
Richland County (pt.) .....	74 422	43 211	2 256	7 467	6 666	9 323	5 499	5.6	69 370	1 562	5 052	248	2.0	9.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Aiken city (pt.) .....	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	2	-	-	-	-	-
Cayce city .....	4 721	3 587	67	551	206	37	273	5.5	4 435	119	286	8	2.0	9.4
Columbia city (pt.) .....	19 790	10 094	797	3 655	1 492	3 237	515	5.5	18 452	382	1 338	62	1.6	7.1
Oentesville CDP (pt.) .....	3 376	1 504	100	418	603	556	195	5.3	3 043	60	333	7	2.8	12.9
Hilton Head Island town .....	21 509	8 068	2 647	2 085	1 707	6 424	578	5.1	10 344	165	11 165	4 807	5.7	60.1
Irmo town .....	3 824	3 599	38	84	48	2	53	6.2	3 700	63	124	2	2.0	4.0
Orangeburg city (pt.) .....	2 792	2 195	48	407	62	44	36	5.9	2 626	67	166	3	2.3	7.3
St. Andrews CDP .....	11 818	3 649	493	1 263	2 220	3 919	274	4.6	10 696	181	1 122	21	2.7	11.1
Seven Oaks CDP .....	6 671	3 853	121	623	1 256	766	52	6.0	6 134	71	537	6	1.7	14.6
West Columbia city .....	5 101	3 199	88	1 010	181	306	317	5.2	4 609	121	492	11	1.4	10.8
District 3 .....	238 760	163 777	2 901	12 459	7 525	4 973	47 125	5.4	215 780	7 054	22 980	5 676	1.6	9.0
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Abbeville County .....	9 846	6 809	71	446	198	107	2 215	5.4	8 780	336	1 066	331	1.1	9.4
Aiken County (pt.) .....	42 355	29 194	658	2 504	1 606	877	7 516	5.6	38 681	1 286	3 674	170	2.4	10.9
Anderson County .....	60 745	43 107	701	2 944	1 957	1 196	10 840	5.4	55 481	1 597	5 264	1 362	1.3	9.0
Edgefield County .....	7 290	4 960	56	264	100	103	1 807	5.6	6 424	381	866	92	1.5	7.2
Greenwood County .....	24 735	17 354	530	2 193	1 308	544	2 806	5.3	22 730	806	2 005	351	1.6	7.7
Laurens County (pt.) .....	21 802	14 551	131	737	743	508	5 332	5.2	19 349	632	2 453	638	1.1	8.4
McCormick County .....	3 347	2 271	23	179	3	6	865	5.3	2 731	134	616	318	1.7	11.6
Oconee County .....	25 983	17 084	277	1 142	503	344	6 633	5.3	22 358	569	3 625	1 760	1.6	11.1
Pickens County .....	35 865	23 374	412	1 943	1 047	1 454	7 635	5.4	33 422	837	2 443	362	1.7	6.9
Solado County .....	6 792	5 073	42	107	60	34	1 476	5.6	5 824	276	968	292	1.9	8.8
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Aiken city (pt.) .....	8 541	6 262	242	843	591	392	211	5.9	7 747	220	794	42	3.7	9.3
Anderson city .....	11 503	7 716	253	1 563	1 201	525	245	5.2	10 509	417	994	30	1.9	8.7
Clemson city .....	4 850	2 314	197	788	566	655	330	5.3	4 628	94	222	10	1.6	3.9
Easley city .....	6 356	4 858	73	466	173	279	507	5.5	5 952	173	404	3	2.3	7.5
Greenwood city .....	8 806	5 627	222	1 591	755	454	157	4.9	8 095	388	711	27	1.9	6.8
North Augusta city .....	6 810	4 636	244	902	560	377	91	5.6	6 274	114	536	10	3.8	9.1
District 4 .....	235 201	157 719	4 291	15 057	11 287	16 515	30 332	5.4	220 099	6 144	15 102	1 156	1.3	8.5
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Greenville County .....	131 645	85 990	2 772	8 261	7 297	12 963	14 362	5.5	122 878	3 012	8 767	668	1.5	9.1
Laurens County (pt.) .....	1 399	788	4	2	-	-	605	5.5	1 311	49	88	3	1.6	4.4
Spartanburg County .....	89 927	61 804	1 422	6 283	3 793	3 427	13 198	5.4	84 503	2 622	5 424	388	1.2	8.0
Union County .....	12 230	9 137	93	511	197	125	2 167	5.3	11 407	461	823	97	1.9	4.9
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Berea CDP .....	5 629	3 078	142	559	653	561	636	5.1	5 382	108	247	10	1.3	5.1
Gantt CDP .....	5 356	3 464	89	150	223	458	972	5.4	5 035	214	321	13	1.6	9.2
Greenville city .....	26 453	14 210	884	3 758	2 530	4 658	413	5.2	24 101	703	2 352	91	1.8	10.1
Greer city .....	4 507	3 270	58	432	210	164	373	4.9	4 212	179	295	8	1.3	7.3
Moultrie city .....	4 564	3 092	180	227	403	590	72	6.1	4 334	44	230	15	1.7	8.5
Parker CDP .....	4 673	3 457	44	192	24	68	888	4.8	4 341	184	332	4	1.5	9.2
Simpsonville town .....	4 483	3 081	19	192	326	560	305	5.5	4 217	85	266	6	1.8	12.3
Spartanburg city .....	17 950	10 606	415	2 941	1 944	1 811	233	5.2	16 712	650	1 238	46	1.9	7.4
Taylors CDP .....	7 707	5 508	213	214	558	940	274	5.9	7 256	101	451	8	1.2	12.9
Wade Hampton CDP .....	8 873	5 350	327	600	780	1 382	434	6.1	8 489	102	384	21	1.6	6.4
District 5 .....	222 014	153 164	4 115	10 051	6 054	3 936	44 694	5.4	205 042	9 758	16 972	3 288	1.2	7.3



Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreation- al, or occasional use	Home- owner va- cancy rate	Rental va- cancy rate	
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
District 5—Con. COUNTY														
Cherokee County .....	17 610	12 228	144	824	516	447	3 451	5.3	16 456	635	1 154	49	1.5	9.2
Chester County .....	12 293	9 131	133	471	264	169	2 125	5.3	11 448	661	845	111	1.5	8.7
Chesterfield County .....	15 101	10 251	85	481	207	203	3 874	5.4	14 047	623	1 054	54	.8	8.1
Darlington County (pt.) .....	18 903	13 001	137	767	532	326	4 140	5.5	17 672	895	1 231	51	1.2	6.8
Dillon County .....	10 590	7 460	96	416	267	91	2 260	5.3	9 887	748	703	26	.6	6.2
Fairfield County .....	8 730	6 037	93	335	255	29	1 981	5.4	7 467	527	1 263	615	.9	7.6
Kershaw County .....	17 479	12 489	121	358	373	108	4 030	5.6	15 810	596	1 669	583	1.3	7.6
Lancaster County .....	20 929	15 761	127	922	469	246	3 404	5.3	19 778	916	1 151	54	1.0	7.7
Lee County (pt.) .....	3 852	2 700	32	68	27	49	976	5.5	3 562	242	290	27	1.0	3.4
Marlboro County .....	10 955	7 881	127	577	331	56	1 983	5.2	10 163	783	792	65	.9	6.1
Newberry County .....	14 455	10 365	111	561	241	202	2 975	5.4	12 314	541	2 141	929	1.0	6.6
Sumter County (pt.) .....	20 679	12 507	1 682	1 418	498	439	4 135	5.8	19 432	752	1 247	74	1.4	5.3
York County .....	50 438	33 353	1 227	2 853	2 074	1 571	9 360	5.4	47 006	1 839	3 432	650	1.6	7.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Gaffney city .....	5 450	3 939	70	604	305	326	206	5.3	5 030	235	420	10	2.6	8.5
Newberry town .....	4 243	3 064	58	456	156	191	318	5.4	3 948	188	295	6	1.9	5.1
Rock Hill city .....	15 682	10 443	444	1 804	1 274	1 180	537	5.1	14 669	786	1 013	22	1.9	7.0
Sumter city (pt.) .....	8 325	4 494	1 591	1 305	369	390	176	6.0	7 836	221	489	27	1.5	3.6
District 6 .....	219 487	139 104	3 366	16 493	8 305	6 350	45 869	5.4	195 499	13 884	23 988	4 679	1.4	7.4
COUNTY														
Bamberg County .....	6 408	4 450	79	309	79	95	1 396	5.4	5 587	430	821	102	1.7	8.8
Beaufort County (pt.) .....	1 261	676	18	23	23	8	513	5.4	1 065	94	196	52	.8	6.4
Berkeley County (pt.) .....	6 443	3 720	74	81	63	15	2 490	5.7	5 736	415	707	238	.6	6.4
Calhoun County (pt.) .....	1 547	1 021	12	3	3	—	508	5.5	1 190	103	357	225	2.2	7.6
Charleston County (pt.) .....	32 608	17 722	1 009	5 669	2 456	1 789	3 963	5.1	28 291	2 312	4 317	378	1.8	8.1
Clarendon County .....	12 101	7 677	64	203	199	165	3 793	5.4	9 544	769	2 557	1 598	1.5	6.3
Colleton County (pt.) .....	9 310	6 220	71	176	77	106	2 660	5.4	6 942	475	2 368	832	1.2	14.2
Darlington County (pt.) .....	4 698	3 068	74	237	81	40	1 198	5.3	4 327	265	371	14	1.2	4.8
Dorchester County (pt.) .....	5 104	3 329	40	111	114	15	1 495	5.6	4 566	270	538	55	1.0	10.1
Florence County .....	43 209	28 585	538	2 613	1 488	1 204	8 781	5.5	40 217	2 082	2 992	266	1.2	6.5
Lee County (pt.) .....	2 685	1 757	22	82	8	8	808	5.5	2 492	258	193	10	.7	3.2
Morion County .....	12 777	9 088	155	808	177	38	2 511	5.5	11 766	754	1 011	58	1.1	6.6
Orangeburg County (pt.) .....	18 592	11 914	244	748	403	225	5 058	5.4	16 157	1 262	2 435	672	1.3	10.9
Richland County (pt.) .....	35 142	22 208	634	4 470	2 716	2 135	2 979	5.1	32 220	2 326	2 922	36	2.3	7.4
Sumter County (pt.) .....	14 337	8 921	182	628	290	455	3 861	5.4	13 291	1 060	1 046	96	1.3	5.2
Williamsburg County .....	13 265	8 748	150	332	128	52	3 855	5.6	12 108	1 009	1 157	47	.8	4.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Charleston city (pt.) .....	11 957	4 932	512	4 012	1 327	984	190	5.1	10 458	861	1 499	22	2.4	5.3
Columbia city (pt.) .....	17 138	9 073	438	3 587	1 855	1 884	301	4.7	15 467	1 099	1 671	17	3.4	7.4
Dentsville CDP (pt.) .....	1 496	1 283	15	29	14	3	152	5.6	1 413	67	83	1	2.5	7.8
Florence city .....	11 790	8 182	253	1 401	778	972	204	5.5	11 074	528	716	37	1.4	5.3
North Charleston city (pt.) .....	6 554	2 583	250	1 240	929	587	965	4.3	5 555	599	999	16	2.7	9.9
Orangeburg city (pt.) .....	2 006	1 162	54	468	81	81	160	4.9	1 757	134	249	6	3.0	12.9
Sumter city (pt.) .....	5 325	3 682	78	509	240	435	381	5.2	4 901	371	424	16	2.3	4.4

**Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quar- tile (dollars)
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>878 704</b>	<b>698 426</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>615 434</b>	<b>225 745</b>	<b>280 127</b>	<b>63 463</b>	<b>23 718</b>	<b>14 812</b>	<b>7 569</b>	<b>41 100</b>	<b>61 100</b>	<b>89 100</b>
District 1 .....	138 139	106 916	2.76	6.1	98 428	17 117	54 213	14 924	5 674	3 922	2 578	56 600	75 700	106 700
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Berkeley County (pt.) .....	24 479	18 676	3.01	6.0	17 359	2 953	11 501	2 220	489	155	41	55 400	70 100	91 500
Charleston County (pt.) .....	46 286	39 549	2.66	6.4	37 236	4 342	20 531	5 933	2 563	2 114	1 753	61 900	82 400	121 800
Dorchester County (pt.) .....	16 255	13 413	3.01	6.4	12 567	1 614	7 789	2 117	653	313	81	60 000	77 300	100 400
Georgetown County .....	12 921	9 324	2.87	6.0	8 384	3 005	3 199	946	513	416	305	41 500	63 800	103 900
Harley County .....	38 198	25 954	2.56	5.6	22 882	5 203	11 193	3 708	1 456	924	398	52 200	75 600	108 200
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Charleston city (pt.) .....	10 493	9 295	2.53	6.9	8 780	451	3 897	1 952	897	733	850	74 100	101 000	162 100
Goose Creek city .....	3 443	3 263	3.09	6.2	3 109	583	2 074	308	116	27	1	54 300	68 700	88 900
Honohan city .....	2 886	2 509	2.68	6.6	2 375	328	1 326	534	136	39	12	60 200	80 300	110 300
Lodan CDP .....	3 127	2 229	3.12	5.7	2 126	293	1 728	87	14	2	2	55 300	66 300	79 400
Mount Pleasant town .....	7 316	6 790	2.72	6.8	6 441	305	3 154	1 492	703	558	229	75 700	96 900	144 900
Myrtle Beach city .....	4 483	3 083	2.29	5.7	2 900	252	1 268	543	337	302	198	67 700	97 100	163 900
North Charleston city (pt.) .....	7 282	4 689	2.56	5.5	4 415	985	3 070	288	46	24	2	51 300	64 100	80 900
Socastee CDP .....	2 801	1 767	2.79	5.5	1 666	136	1 233	236	33	23	5	62 000	75 100	94 400
Summerville town .....	4 835	4 404	2.98	6.5	4 183	482	2 406	836	246	159	54	63 100	81 000	111 600
District 2 .....	146 151	116 920	2.72	6.2	104 218	23 352	52 313	14 559	6 535	4 829	2 630	52 500	73 700	107 100
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Aiken County (pt.) .....	5 096	3 284	2.80	5.7	2 403	1 061	1 075	188	58	15	6	34 900	54 900	74 300
Allendale County .....	2 584	2 019	2.85	5.7	1 736	1 174	494	49	12	4	3	25 000	39 100	57 000
Barnwell County .....	5 194	3 729	2.85	5.8	3 144	1 827	1 133	143	27	10	4	30 600	44 900	65 500
Beaufort County (pt.) .....	19 080	14 468	2.56	6.0	13 432	1 887	4 196	2 026	1 804	2 026	1 493	65 100	116 000	206 400
Colhoun County (pt.) .....	2 703	1 978	2.86	5.8	1 539	848	592	75	17	5	2	31 300	46 200	68 700
Colleton County (pt.) .....	3 684	2 650	2.74	5.8	2 235	1 030	965	164	52	16	8	35 300	53 500	75 000
Hampton County .....	4 705	3 488	2.88	5.9	2 916	1 721	1 023	125	29	10	8	27 600	43 700	65 800
Jasper County .....	4 132	3 009	2.90	5.7	2 582	1 546	884	95	36	16	5	31 100	44 400	63 400
Lexington County .....	46 900	37 273	2.77	6.2	33 204	6 088	18 805	5 399	1 732	880	300	55 600	74 900	100 100
Orangeburg County (pt.) .....	9 627	7 316	2.77	6.0	6 257	2 670	2 894	450	128	95	20	38 900	55 900	77 900
Richland County (pt.) .....	42 246	37 506	2.65	6.6	34 770	3 500	20 252	5 845	2 640	1 752	781	63 500	82 500	116 400
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Aiken city (pt.) .....	2	2	1.50	6.5	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	37 500	57 500	87 500
Cayce city .....	2 991	2 762	2.51	5.9	2 623	898	1 537	160	20	5	3	45 800	56 900	72 400
Columbia city (pt.) .....	9 330	8 577	2.27	7.0	8 123	519	4 133	1 730	798	640	303	70 400	93 300	139 600
Dentsville CDP (pt.) .....	1 522	1 323	2.75	6.7	1 243	124	804	278	25	6	6	67 600	84 900	100 500
Hilton Head Island town .....	6 689	5 613	2.31	6.4	5 256	85	425	914	1 189	1 189	1 159	145 000	200 800	286 200
Irmo town .....	3 151	3 117	3.06	6.4	2 960	39	2 601	177	121	20	2	65 500	74 500	90 600
Orangeburg city (pt.) .....	1 769	1 730	2.34	6.7	1 625	413	954	167	49	37	5	49 800	66 300	89 100
St. Andrews CDP .....	3 876	3 362	2.51	6.2	3 170	370	2 564	187	22	19	8	58 300	68 000	80 900
Seven Oaks CDP .....	3 667	3 530	2.76	7.2	3 342	77	2 357	821	69	17	17	71 400	87 600	103 000
West Columbia city .....	2 610	2 391	2.31	6.0	2 259	794	1 337	99	15	7	7	43 900	58 600	73 800
District 3 .....	160 817	128 456	2.66	5.8	110 120	49 100	46 394	9 407	3 171	1 560	488	37 000	54 400	79 300
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Abbeville County .....	7 035	5 476	2.69	5.7	4 105	2 503	1 434	141	18	7	2	30 300	43 600	61 000
Aiken County (pt.) .....	28 395	23 542	2.71	6.1	21 594	7 602	9 917	2 632	856	430	157	42 300	62 600	91 100
Anderson County .....	41 697	34 081	2.63	5.8	29 841	13 547	12 717	2 402	774	325	76	36 600	53 700	76 800
Edgefield County .....	4 904	3 659	2.84	6.0	2 895	1 385	1 142	277	74	15	2	36 300	52 100	80 000
Greenwood County .....	15 717	13 466	2.58	5.8	11 901	5 942	4 692	814	295	139	19	35 900	50 100	73 200
Lourens County (pt.) .....	14 549	10 891	2.70	5.6	9 071	5 329	3 164	435	102	33	8	29 100	44 500	64 800
McCormick County .....	2 111	1 567	2.80	5.7	1 273	900	305	39	19	8	2	27 200	39 200	54 600
Oconee County .....	17 196	12 873	2.59	5.7	10 594	4 354	4 272	864	554	374	176	38 100	56 900	87 000
Pickens County .....	24 461	19 140	2.66	5.8	16 271	6 135	7 782	1 655	438	218	43	41 200	59 800	84 600
Solado County .....	4 752	3 761	2.78	5.8	2 575	1 403	969	148	41	11	3	34 200	46 600	67 800
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Aiken city (pt.) .....	5 126	4 912	2.54	6.7	4 650	1 108	1 860	945	385	245	107	51 700	82 900	123 500
Anderson city .....	5 492	5 262	2.37	6.1	4 977	2 284	2 115	361	135	72	10	34 000	53 100	74 600
Clemson city .....	2 176	2 008	2.57	6.9	1 889	222	963	499	130	65	10	64 800	88 300	118 700
Easley city .....	4 144	3 906	2.58	6.1	3 705	1 345	1 823	339	109	76	13	40 700	61 200	85 700
Greenwood city .....	3 950	3 721	2.32	5.7	3 512	2 085	1 230	104	60	31	2	34 000	45 200	59 900
North Augusta city .....	3 974	3 864	2.59	6.5	3 661	873	2 213	424	96	45	10	50 800	67 700	90 200
District 4 .....	150 184	127 997	2.66	6.0	114 561	43 958	51 123	11 918	4 272	2 272	1 018	40 000	59 500	87 400
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Greenville County .....	81 320	70 735	2.65	6.2	64 215	19 891	30 037	8 593	3 202	1 714	778	45 200	66 300	96 200
Lourens County (pt.) .....	1 136	634	2.92	5.6	416	184	194	33	4	-	1	36 400	54 000	79 600
Spartanburg County .....	58 959	49 345	2.67	5.9	43 811	19 517	19 325	3 152	1 037	548	232	36 500	54 200	75 800
Union County .....	8 769	7 283	2.68	5.5	6 119	4 366	1 567	140	29	10	7	23 600	38 000	53 300
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Berec CDP .....	3 342	2 781	2.54	5.7	2 620	673	1 789	123	23	10	2	49 700	59 900	72 900
Gonff CDP .....	3 453	2 813	2.82	6.0	2 648	1 357	957	41	65	157	71	39 400	49 500	65 800
Greenville city .....	11 278	10 534	2.35	6.6	9 913	2 890	4 296	1 290	592	517	328	46 600	68 700	108 400
Greer city .....	2 366	2 194	2.37	5.5	2 068	1 248	711	87	14	5	3	29 700	42 800	62 700
Moultrie city .....	2 964	2 899	2.91	7.1	2 748	159	1 960	480	68	77	4	66 100	80 800	98 500
Parker CDP .....	2 803	2 371	2.44	5.1	2 230	1 863	351	8	4	1	3	25 400	33 700	44 200
Simpsonville town .....	2 887	2 666	2.91	6.1	2 522	636	1 568	288	21	8	1	49 900	59 700	83 600
Spartanburg city .....	8 058	7 756	2.51	6.4	7 367	3 045	3 253	583	270	136	80	37 700	58 300	83 800
Taylors CDP .....	5 239	4 950	2.78	6.6	4 683	525	3 274	686	151	45	2	62 300	76 300	95 300
Wade Hampton CDP .....	5 433	4 967	2.54	7.2	4 691	451	2 431	1 155	422	171	61	68 100	90 200	125 100
District 5 .....	150 780	118 633	2.79	5.8	101 302	46 675	41 878	8 092	2 657	1 484	516	35 900	53 300	78 400



Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units												
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value									Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quar- tile (dollars)
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more						
District 5—Con. COUNTY																	
Cherokee County	12 383	9 730	2.72	5.7	8 053	4 454	3 166	326	60	34	13	33 400	46 900	66 000			
Chester County	8 748	7 126	2.80	5.6	5 864	3 903	1 738	179	27	12	5	26 400	40 700	57 400			
Chesterfield County	10 589	7 803	2.74	5.6	6 247	3 977	1 987	230	29	19	5	28 200	42 200	59 300			
Darlington County (pt.)	13 321	10 229	2.79	5.9	8 967	4 438	3 606	652	174	77	20	35 100	50 400	72 800			
Dillon County	6 622	5 031	2.90	5.7	4 336	2 849	1 278	148	39	15	7	26 600	40 800	58 700			
Fairfield County	5 831	4 421	2.97	5.9	3 617	1 919	1 380	232	60	19	7	31 100	47 500	71 500			
Kershaw County	12 873	9 918	2.78	5.9	8 521	3 132	4 038	859	292	160	40	41 300	60 200	86 700			
Laurens County	14 796	12 283	2.74	5.7	10 370	5 299	4 231	659	140	32	9	35 800	49 400	70 200			
Lee County (pt.)	2 841	2 080	2.99	5.7	1 671	1 040	546	70	12	3	—	29 400	43 100	61 900			
Marlboro County	7 003	5 626	2.86	5.6	4 996	3 611	1 213	117	37	10	8	23 500	37 100	52 500			
Newberry County	9 376	7 557	2.63	5.8	5 992	3 054	2 370	422	105	33	8	32 100	49 200	72 900			
Sumter County (pt.)	12 623	10 087	2.88	6.2	9 173	2 500	5 334	1 001	208	100	30	48 300	67 100	88 900			
York County	33 774	26 742	2.77	5.9	23 495	6 499	10 991	3 197	1 474	970	364	47 800	71 300	101 800			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Goffney city	3 124	2 981	2.65	6.1	2 839	1 516	1 109	155	33	17	9	35 200	48 100	69 000			
Newberry town	2 438	2 248	2.42	6.0	2 103	1 134	798	132	33	5	1	32 400	47 200	69 700			
Rock Hill city	7 902	7 365	2.67	5.9	6 996	2 949	3 091	515	296	111	34	40 400	56 300	81 400			
Sumter city (pt.)	3 656	3 531	2.68	6.9	3 318	636	1 847	625	141	58	11	55 600	76 000	100 400			
District 6	132 633	99 504	2.91	5.9	86 805	45 543	34 206	4 563	1 409	745	339	34 200	48 500	68 600			
COUNTY																	
Bamberg County	4 052	3 071	2.85	5.9	2 545	1 557	879	84	15	4	6	29 500	43 100	62 200			
Beaufort County (pt.)	861	479	3.05	5.6	382	208	131	22	9	5	7	25 700	46 100	70 000			
Berkeley County (pt.)	5 054	3 099	3.15	5.9	2 571	1 239	1 080	157	54	15	26	31 700	51 500	73 000			
Calhoun County (pt.)	971	699	2.69	5.8	514	298	175	25	13	2	1	22 400	41 800	66 800			
Charleston County (pt.)	15 355	12 175	2.95	6.0	11 087	5 439	4 581	532	241	180	114	37 900	50 600	69 600			
Clorenson County	7 386	5 000	2.96	5.8	4 187	2 328	1 494	255	80	26	4	31 200	45 900	69 700			
Colleton County (pt.)	5 676	3 695	2.94	5.7	3 016	1 781	969	162	63	24	17	28 400	43 700	65 500			
Dorlington County (pt.)	3 097	2 237	2.77	5.7	1 978	1 201	616	110	43	6	2	32 500	44 100	61 900			
Dorchester County (pt.)	3 779	2 597	2.83	5.9	2 090	1 101	828	127	20	10	4	30 500	48 300	70 900			
Florence County	28 346	22 070	2.82	6.0	19 439	8 418	8 429	1 659	536	298	99	39 100	54 900	78 600			
Lee County (pt.)	1 926	1 294	3.12	5.7	1 082	737	310	28	6	1	—	26 300	40 500	56 500			
Marion County	8 389	6 534	2.85	5.9	5 777	3 505	1 894	299	53	22	4	28 900	42 600	63 800			
Orangeburg County (pt.)	11 538	8 141	2.89	5.8	6 882	3 822	2 396	426	145	72	21	29 700	45 900	68 700			
Richland County (pt.)	17 911	15 814	2.90	5.9	14 680	7 179	6 977	404	62	42	16	38 800	50 600	65 900			
Sumter County (pt.)	8 705	6 078	2.96	5.8	5 308	3 478	1 674	91	32	25	8	29 700	42 400	56 800			
Williamsburg County	9 587	6 521	3.05	5.9	5 267	3 252	1 773	182	37	13	10	27 700	42 600	61 400			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Charleston city (pt.)	4 313	3 614	2.87	6.3	3 360	1 303	1 781	166	57	29	24	43 600	56 300	72 900			
Columbia city (pt.)	5 940	5 687	2.50	5.9	5 342	2 635	2 496	172	16	19	4	38 800	50 300	65 100			
Dentsville CDP (pt.)	1 094	1 037	2.94	5.9	976	301	669	4	1	1	—	47 500	55 800	65 700			
Florence city	6 355	6 126	2.65	6.5	5 782	2 214	2 447	634	263	163	61	41 500	59 200	90 400			
North Charleston city (pt.)	1 528	1 189	2.64	5.5	1 124	696	392	23	4	3	6	34 000	44 600	57 800			
Orangeburg city (pt.)	651	556	2.40	5.9	514	351	149	14	—	—	—	26 500	39 600	55 700			
Sumter city (pt.)	2 380	2 137	2.67	5.9	2 004	1 443	534	21	3	3	—	28 800	40 300	52 000			

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								With meals included in rent
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
The State -----	379 340	153 971	2.52	4.4	332 473	145 105	161 649	21 732	2 691	1 296	174	276	379	1 838
District 1 -----	72 975	24 578	2.49	4.4	66 012	12 275	45 306	7 140	848	443	281	362	436	299
COUNTY														
Berkeley County (pt.) -----	12 171	5 249	2.95	4.8	10 688	1 476	8 317	823	64	8	302	361	424	19
Charleston County (pt.) -----	32 492	8 727	2.31	4.3	30 600	4 241	21 849	3 659	526	325	306	376	447	175
Dorchester County (pt.) -----	7 392	2 283	2.59	4.5	6 991	993	5 192	644	120	42	288	342	415	63
Georgetown County -----	3 354	1 686	2.70	4.7	2 726	1 531	923	227	30	15	148	232	349	7
Horry County -----	17 566	6 633	2.43	4.3	15 007	4 034	9 025	1 787	108	53	241	350	435	35
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Charleston city (pt.) -----	9 802	1 323	1.96	4.0	9 490	1 063	6 842	1 211	223	151	324	382	450	64
Goose Creek city -----	3 953	2 556	3.55	5.4	3 044	137	2 553	333	17	4	355	400	443	7
Hanahan city -----	2 200	448	2.40	4.1	2 145	293	1 776	56	17	3	274	325	373	3
Ladson CDP -----	1 207	655	3.06	5.1	1 159	103	935	117	4	—	356	417	466	1
Mount Pleasant town -----	4 472	1 197	2.18	4.5	4 350	165	2 751	1 202	145	87	396	458	533	91
Myrtle Beach city -----	5 120	1 528	2.34	4.2	4 384	781	3 144	419	26	14	284	365	431	7
North Charleston city (pt.) -----	10 662	2 942	2.58	4.3	9 757	1 852	7 379	511	11	4	272	353	407	13
Socastee CDP -----	988	318	2.66	4.5	929	221	575	129	3	1	255	346	428	1
Summerville town -----	3 268	718	2.35	4.3	3 117	550	2 272	214	51	30	273	338	413	55
District 2 -----	64 359	22 154	2.40	4.5	57 152	14 725	34 345	6 879	844	359	245	353	440	152
COUNTY														
Aiken County (pt.) -----	1 106	515	2.73	4.6	802	553	226	21	2	—	121	201	282	3
Allendale County -----	1 207	794	2.72	4.6	914	824	88	2	—	—	100—	123	187	—
Bornwell County -----	1 906	929	2.73	4.5	1 542	1 149	384	9	—	—	100—	165	252	9
Beaufort County (pt.) -----	10 567	4 668	2.61	4.7	9 294	1 388	4 830	2 262	530	284	311	425	548	13
Colhoun County (pt.) -----	594	398	2.72	4.7	404	353	47	3	—	1	100—	131	187	—
Colleton County (pt.) -----	1 214	618	2.62	4.7	893	676	208	9	—	—	100—	185	248	3
Hampton County -----	1 617	971	2.84	4.7	1 209	1 059	149	1	—	—	100—	138	201	2
Jasper County -----	1 166	677	2.79	4.8	868	625	233	9	1	—	100—	180	263	2
Lexington County -----	14 733	5 062	2.46	4.6	13 344	3 557	8 718	933	107	29	242	331	406	34
Orangeburg County (pt.) -----	3 125	1 507	2.57	4.5	2 599	1 738	813	39	8	1	126	200	286	2
Richland County (pt.) -----	27 124	6 015	2.15	4.2	25 283	2 803	18 649	3 591	196	44	318	381	455	84
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aiken city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coyce city -----	1 444	742	2.45	4.7	1 315	370	898	41	6	—	236	322	391	4
Columbia city (pt.) -----	9 122	1 836	2.06	4.1	8 064	1 069	5 720	1 165	90	20	304	377	456	16
Dentsville CDP (pt.) -----	1 521	218	1.98	4.1	1 478	85	1 077	304	10	2	374	432	491	4
Hilton Head Island town -----	3 655	1 052	2.25	4.4	3 498	160	1 029	1 615	439	255	468	551	707	1
Irmo town -----	549	413	2.99	5.3	517	80	180	249	6	2	427	499	567	1
Orangeburg city (pt.) -----	857	398	2.29	4.4	796	336	439	21	—	—	196	273	354	—
St. Andrews CDP -----	6 820	614	1.85	3.8	6 711	469	5 363	864	11	4	332	385	448	49
Seven Oaks CDP -----	2 467	350	2.23	4.6	2 394	92	2 029	246	24	3	369	410	460	2
West Columbia city -----	1 999	709	2.27	4.4	1 875	509	1 342	23	—	1	241	297	340	4
District 3 -----	54 963	24 994	2.46	4.4	47 323	27 926	17 389	1 588	312	108	149	225	311	332
COUNTY														
Abbeville County -----	1 745	816	2.45	4.6	1 339	1 147	187	1	3	1	100—	158	221	7
Aiken County (pt.) -----	10 286	4 195	2.44	4.4	9 214	3 979	4 517	633	66	19	187	275	374	85
Anderson County -----	13 784	6 762	2.46	4.4	11 963	7 129	4 546	254	27	7	147	224	307	33
Edgefield County -----	1 520	837	2.74	4.5	1 138	959	166	13	—	—	100—	161	224	3
Greenwood County -----	7 013	3 194	2.47	4.4	6 283	3 993	2 196	81	11	2	146	215	286	11
Laurens County (pt.) -----	4 800	2 316	2.56	4.4	4 068	3 058	980	24	5	1	130	197	250	19
McCormick County -----	620	342	2.56	4.7	470	415	50	5	—	—	100—	122	192	1
Oconee County -----	5 162	2 587	2.44	4.5	4 209	2 728	1 351	82	41	7	125	208	288	4
Pickens County -----	8 961	3 261	2.38	4.3	7 955	3 909	3 321	495	159	71	180	253	343	165
Soludo County -----	1 072	684	2.64	4.8	684	609	75	—	—	—	100—	145	203	4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aiken city (pt.) -----	2 621	1 069	2.38	4.4	2 438	875	1 107	405	39	12	194	320	449	71
Anderson city -----	5 017	2 147	2.36	4.2	4 460	2 656	1 919	69	12	4	148	229	321	28
Clemson city -----	2 452	408	2.20	4.0	2 376	548	1 306	407	79	36	256	341	481	80
Easley city -----	1 808	792	2.39	4.3	1 693	858	798	33	3	1	164	248	312	14
Greenwood city -----	4 145	1 765	2.47	4.2	3 898	2 664	1 199	31	4	—	141	205	273	9
North Augusta city -----	2 300	695	2.16	4.3	2 200	575	1 556	60	7	2	245	328	388	5
District 4 -----	69 915	26 096	2.38	4.3	63 658	27 908	31 479	3 593	378	300	179	272	363	499
COUNTY														
Greenville County -----	41 558	13 815	2.32	4.3	38 390	15 022	20 098	2 855	297	118	193	292	384	237
Laurens County (pt.) -----	175	114	2.79	5.0	101	69	30	2	—	—	116	190	271	—
Spartanburg County -----	25 544	10 785	2.47	4.4	23 032	10 957	11 081	732	81	181	173	257	334	255
Union County -----	2 638	1 382	2.52	4.5	2 135	1 860	270	4	—	1	103	163	220	7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Berea CDP -----	2 040	347	2.35	4.1	1 956	462	1 447	45	2	—	252	288	338	4
Gantt CDP -----	1 582	583	2.62	4.3	1 486	615	859	11	1	—	201	270	342	6
Greenville city -----	12 823	3 662	2.16	4.1	12 187	5 563	5 389	1 110	75	50	153	274	389	125
Greer city -----	1 846	971	2.45	4.3	1 711	1 153	544	11	1	2	141	212	279	—
Moultrie city -----	1 370	282	2.14	4.2	1 317	226	834	219	31	7	290	359	449	—
Parker CDP -----	1 538	931	2.67	4.4	1 376	876	496	4	—	—	171	225	281	4
Simpsonville town -----	1 330	363	2.39	4.3	1 269	169	949	147	4	—	299	357	450	1
Spartanburg city -----	8 654	2 670	2.40	4.2	8 244	3 935	3 942	345	11	11	149	257	346	25
Tolsons CDP -----	2 017	626	2.47	4.6	1 889	350	1 220	296	20	3	294	388	466	1
Wade Hampton CDP -----	3 056	577	2.03	4.2	2 982	464	2 243	245	24	6	304	365	425	4
District 5 -----	54 262	27 742	2.69	4.5	44 733	27 303	15 665	1 564	145	56	135	216	311	225



Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								With meals included in rent
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
<b>District 5—Con. COUNTY</b>														
Cherokee County .....	4 073	1 961	2.53	4.4	3 345	2 320	1 000	25	—	—	124	201	269	18
Chester County .....	2 700	1 512	2.80	4.5	2 223	1 760	455	8	—	—	102	169	237	11
Chesterfield County .....	3 458	1 799	2.65	4.6	2 692	2 265	407	18	—	2	107	167	225	20
Darlington County (pt.) .....	4 351	2 116	2.64	4.4	3 543	2 691	819	31	2	—	112	178	247	21
Dillon County .....	3 265	2 042	2.95	4.6	2 454	2 248	203	3	—	—	100—	142	196	12
Fairfield County .....	1 636	885	2.79	4.5	1 299	1 040	253	6	—	—	100—	151	233	11
Kershaw County .....	2 937	1 534	2.53	4.6	2 376	1 465	846	54	7	4	142	218	304	7
Lancaster County .....	4 982	2 812	2.73	4.4	4 258	2 920	1 247	86	4	1	139	210	272	7
Lee County (pt.) .....	721	432	2.84	4.7	493	404	85	3	1	—	100—	156	227	3
Marlboro County .....	3 160	1 831	2.75	4.4	2 530	2 083	434	11	1	1	100	162	223	11
Newberry County .....	2 938	1 531	2.64	4.5	2 282	1 732	537	12	1	—	111	183	248	1
Sumter County (pt.) .....	6 809	3 436	2.87	5.0	5 277	1 936	2 931	384	21	5	202	307	396	10
York County .....	13 232	5 851	2.60	4.4	11 961	4 439	6 448	923	108	43	209	298	395	93
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Gaffney city .....	1 906	773	2.41	4.2	1 746	1 192	542	12	—	—	126	203	273	6
Newberry town .....	1 510	664	2.61	4.3	1 368	995	363	10	—	—	118	197	258	1
Rock Hill city .....	6 767	2 988	2.60	4.3	6 393	2 188	3 757	387	38	23	215	314	396	74
Sumter city (pt.) .....	4 180	2 250	2.91	5.2	2 955	861	1 879	194	18	3	226	353	408	6
<b>District 6</b>	62 866	28 407	2.75	4.5	53 595	34 968	17 465	968	164	30	121	201	287	331
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Bamberg County .....	1 535	894	2.84	4.6	1 225	1 129	93	2	1	—	100—	132	186	7
Beaufort County (pt.) .....	204	104	2.75	4.8	118	92	26	—	—	—	100—	142	239	—
Berkeley County (pt.) .....	682	355	2.96	4.8	417	332	83	2	—	—	100—	168	236	3
Colhoun County (pt.) .....	219	170	3.13	5.0	118	101	16	1	—	—	100—	110	183	4
Charleston County (pt.) .....	12 936	4 313	2.75	4.2	11 862	6 517	5 031	280	30	4	150	235	317	43
Clarendon County .....	2 158	1 236	2.93	4.7	1 515	1 328	179	7	1	—	100—	119	198	12
Colleton County (pt.) .....	1 266	794	2.85	4.8	894	729	154	8	1	2	107	171	232	4
Darlington County (pt.) .....	1 230	648	2.86	4.4	1 008	836	165	6	1	—	100—	149	220	17
Dorchester County (pt.) .....	787	431	2.76	4.8	548	471	75	2	—	—	100—	143	215	—
Florence County .....	11 871	5 297	2.66	4.5	10 273	5 967	4 015	182	94	15	136	224	317	135
Lee County (pt.) .....	566	338	3.09	4.6	381	338	40	2	—	1	100—	124	188	2
Marian County .....	3 377	1 962	2.88	4.6	2 745	2 348	387	9	—	1	100—	154	216	15
Orangeburg County (pt.) .....	4 619	2 566	2.85	4.6	3 681	3 109	541	27	4	—	103	158	219	17
Richland County (pt.) .....	14 309	5 353	2.61	4.3	13 262	7 321	5 476	429	31	5	154	235	313	51
Sumter County (pt.) .....	4 586	2 405	2.91	4.6	3 834	2 825	998	9	1	1	117	180	255	10
Williamsburg County .....	2 521	1 541	2.94	4.8	1 714	1 525	186	2	—	1	100—	132	194	11
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Charleston city (pt.) .....	6 145	1 319	2.71	4.3	5 786	3 520	2 087	166	11	2	118	215	306	21
Columbia city (pt.) .....	9 527	3 003	2.48	4.1	9 078	5 046	3 658	341	29	4	150	233	312	31
Dentsville CDP (pt.) .....	319	202	2.90	4.7	302	91	203	8	—	—	230	305	382	—
Florence city .....	4 719	1 883	2.46	4.3	4 445	2 312	1 939	93	90	11	149	243	346	116
North Charleston city (pt.) .....	4 027	1 231	2.66	3.9	3 767	2 063	1 673	26	5	—	171	238	304	12
Orangeburg city (pt.) .....	1 106	529	2.65	4.3	1 026	784	234	6	2	—	100—	166	245	4
Sumter city (pt.) .....	2 521	1 345	2.79	4.5	2 255	1 750	503	2	—	—	114	175	241	5

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>1 258 044</b>	<b>923 440</b>	<b>323 878</b>	<b>2 747</b>	<b>5 599</b>	<b>2 380</b>	<b>8 586</b>	<b>918 437</b>	<b>322 844</b>	<b>2 686</b>	<b>5 357</b>	<b>134</b>
District 1 .....	211 114	172 770	35 477	621	1 642	604	2 281	171 332	35 327	605	1 538	31
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Berkeley County (pt.) .....	36 650	30 130	5 645	120	545	210	672	29 742	5 615	116	496	9
Charleston County (pt.) .....	78 778	65 043	12 687	193	645	210	884	64 462	12 626	186	606	14
Dorchester County (pt.) .....	23 647	19 672	3 531	174	176	94	307	19 486	3 511	171	169	3
Georgetown County .....	16 275	10 298	5 930	22	15	10	52	10 271	5 918	22	12	—
Horry County .....	55 764	47 627	7 684	112	261	80	366	47 371	7 657	110	255	5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Charleston city (pt.) .....	20 295	17 306	2 713	25	212	39	180	17 170	2 704	25	209	7
Goose Creek city .....	7 396	6 296	875	36	111	78	245	6 153	862	33	101	2
Hanahan city .....	5 086	4 511	465	14	56	40	105	4 451	464	14	49	3
Lodson CDP .....	4 334	3 761	487	20	49	17	63	3 722	483	20	46	—
Mount Pleasant town .....	11 788	10 827	877	17	55	12	93	10 748	876	15	55	1
Myrtle Beach city .....	9 603	8 433	1 032	27	89	22	95	8 365	1 025	27	89	2
North Charleston city (pt.) .....	17 944	13 866	3 636	95	241	106	362	13 669	3 607	92	211	3
Socastee CDP .....	3 789	3 440	270	13	56	10	40	3 413	267	13	55	1
Summerville town .....	8 103	6 678	1 322	36	33	34	110	6 612	1 316	34	31	—
District 2 .....	210 510	162 305	45 644	403	1 431	727	2 213	161 078	45 412	389	1 392	26
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Aiken County (pt.) .....	6 202	4 660	1 510	14	6	12	37	4 638	1 507	14	5	1
Allendale County .....	3 791	1 382	2 379	2	1	27	35	1 379	2 372	2	1	2
Barnwell County .....	7 100	4 379	2 695	12	6	28	42	4 368	2 692	12	6	—
Beaufort County (pt.) .....	29 647	22 391	6 852	75	134	195	489	22 141	6 818	69	122	8
Colhoun County (pt.) .....	3 297	1 807	1 483	4	2	1	16	1 799	1 477	4	1	—
Colleton County (pt.) .....	5 098	3 766	1 316	6	6	4	28	3 754	1 305	6	5	—
Hampton County .....	6 322	3 274	3 040	3	4	1	18	3 267	3 030	3	4	—
Jasper County .....	5 298	2 444	2 840	4	4	6	20	2 434	2 836	4	4	—
Lexington County .....	61 633	55 057	6 065	132	276	103	391	54 801	6 038	128	274	1
Orangeburg County (pt.) .....	12 752	8 403	4 251	24	65	9	56	8 372	4 237	23	64	—
Richland County (pt.) .....	69 370	54 742	13 213	127	927	361	1 101	54 125	13 100	124	906	14
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Aiken city (pt.) .....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coyce city .....	4 435	3 685	710	6	27	7	35	3 663	704	6	27	—
Columbia city (pt.) .....	18 452	15 874	2 125	30	319	104	319	15 691	2 098	28	312	4
Oentesville CDP (pt.) .....	3 043	2 172	809	8	47	7	38	2 142	808	8	47	—
Hilton Head Island town .....	10 344	9 490	780	17	33	24	109	9 407	778	17	33	—
Irmo town .....	3 700	3 275	381	4	36	4	22	3 257	381	4	36	—
Orangeburg city (pt.) .....	2 626	1 989	604	1	29	3	15	1 981	600	1	29	—
St. Andrews CDP .....	10 696	7 573	2 966	15	101	41	111	7 514	2 954	14	100	3
Seven Oaks CDP .....	6 134	5 275	759	10	66	24	68	5 236	757	8	65	—
West Columbia city .....	4 609	3 873	688	10	33	5	17	3 865	684	10	33	—
District 3 .....	215 780	175 328	39 315	269	644	224	920	174 718	39 231	263	632	16
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Abbeville County .....	8 780	6 249	2 505	6	15	5	29	6 234	2 498	6	13	—
Aiken County (pt.) .....	38 681	30 385	7 978	71	174	73	233	30 238	7 967	69	170	4
Anderson County .....	55 481	47 246	8 060	58	81	36	162	47 133	8 044	56	80	6
Edgefield County .....	6 424	3 789	2 615	5	8	7	25	3 777	2 608	5	8	1
Greenwood County .....	22 730	16 554	6 067	24	66	19	80	16 512	6 050	23	65	—
Laurens County (pt.) .....	19 349	14 223	5 074	19	19	14	51	14 190	5 068	19	19	2
McCormick County .....	2 731	1 283	1 442	2	3	1	5	1 280	1 440	2	3	1
Oconee County .....	22 358	20 499	1 745	23	46	45	159	20 393	1 737	23	44	2
Pickens County .....	33 422	30 862	2 250	58	230	22	166	30 729	2 242	57	228	—
Solado County .....	5 824	4 238	1 579	3	2	2	10	4 232	1 577	3	2	—
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Aiken city (pt.) .....	7 747	5 567	2 106	11	45	18	54	5 533	2 103	11	45	1
Anderson city .....	10 509	7 388	3 074	14	23	10	35	7 369	3 067	14	22	—
Clemson city .....	4 628	3 934	514	8	168	4	40	3 900	513	7	168	—
Easley city .....	5 952	5 217	698	21	9	7	39	5 186	697	21	9	—
Greenwood city .....	8 095	4 933	3 112	9	26	15	37	4 922	3 101	9	26	—
North Augusta city .....	6 274	5 315	880	9	58	12	38	5 290	880	9	57	—
District 4 .....	220 099	180 067	38 305	297	1 049	381	1 424	179 146	38 212	288	1 014	15
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Greenville County .....	122 878	101 946	19 932	164	604	232	946	101 302	19 866	161	592	11
Laurens County (pt.) .....	1 311	1 094	211	—	2	4	12	1 087	211	—	1	—
Spartanburg County .....	84 503	68 657	15 147	122	435	142	451	68 396	15 124	116	413	3
Union County .....	11 407	8 370	3 015	11	8	3	15	8 361	3 011	11	8	1
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Berea CDP .....	5 382	4 719	611	8	16	28	121	4 625	611	8	16	1
Gantt CDP .....	5 035	2 338	2 673	8	14	2	29	2 321	2 664	8	13	—
Greenville city .....	24 101	16 192	7 687	34	147	41	193	16 069	7 655	34	146	4
Greer city .....	4 212	3 221	966	9	6	10	30	3 205	962	9	6	—
Mauldin city .....	4 334	3 741	552	4	34	3	34	3 714	551	4	31	—
Parker CDP .....	4 341	3 962	355	4	3	17	43	3 939	352	4	3	—
Simpsonville town .....	4 217	3 771	400	5	24	17	45	3 745	398	5	23	1
Spartanburg city .....	16 712	9 894	6 657	14	115	32	110	9 833	6 645	13	109	2
Taylors CDP .....	7 256	6 547	650	9	38	12	49	6 513	647	9	38	—
Wide Hampton CDP .....	8 489	8 003	393	9	70	14	88	7 933	391	8	69	—
District 5 .....	205 042	149 016	54 523	828	453	222	863	148 536	54 372	815	430	26



Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
<b>District 5—Con.</b>												
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Cherokee County .....	16 456	13 479	2 879	30	41	27	72	13 451	2 864	29	40	—
Chester County .....	11 448	7 573	3 837	22	8	8	22	7 565	3 831	22	8	—
Chesterfield County .....	14 047	9 931	4 083	15	8	10	45	9 915	4 065	15	6	1
Dorlington County (pt.) .....	17 672	12 206	5 408	29	17	12	43	12 186	5 396	29	16	2
Dillon County .....	9 887	6 088	3 663	117	15	4	29	6 074	3 651	117	15	1
Fairfield County .....	7 467	3 664	3 787	5	7	4	32	3 651	3 774	5	5	—
Kershaw County .....	15 810	11 766	3 981	32	16	15	76	11 709	3 977	30	16	2
Longster County .....	19 778	15 397	4 335	22	15	9	66	15 351	4 324	21	15	1
Lee County (pt.) .....	3 562	1 938	1 614	4	3	3	12	1 933	1 610	4	3	—
Marlboro County .....	10 163	5 563	4 356	226	6	12	28	5 554	4 348	225	5	3
Newberry County .....	12 314	8 579	3 692	11	23	9	43	8 555	3 684	11	20	1
Sumter County (pt.) .....	19 432	14 395	4 809	37	126	65	196	14 281	4 789	37	119	10
York County .....	47 006	38 437	8 079	278	168	44	199	38 311	8 059	270	162	5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Goffney city .....	5 030	3 349	1 646	7	25	3	14	3 341	1 644	6	25	—
Newberry town .....	3 948	2 475	1 449	5	17	2	18	2 465	1 445	5	14	1
Rock Hill city .....	14 669	9 724	4 791	52	79	23	77	9 685	4 779	51	74	3
Sumter city (pt.) .....	7 836	5 992	1 744	15	59	26	94	5 935	1 733	15	56	3
<b>District 6</b>	195 499	83 954	110 614	329	380	222	885	83 627	110 290	326	351	20
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Bomborg County .....	5 587	2 560	3 013	6	4	4	19	2 548	3 010	6	4	—
Beaufort County (pt.) .....	1 065	225	835	—	2	3	4	225	834	—	2	—
Berkeley County (pt.) .....	5 736	2 064	3 663	4	—	5	21	2 056	3 655	4	—	—
Colhoun County (pt.) .....	1 190	621	567	1	—	1	2	620	567	1	—	—
Charleston County (pt.) .....	28 291	8 408	19 693	45	84	61	209	8 323	19 629	45	76	9
Clorendon County .....	9 544	4 701	4 812	14	9	8	39	4 685	4 797	14	9	—
Colleton County (pt.) .....	6 942	3 395	3 495	47	2	3	25	3 389	3 480	47	1	—
Dorlington County (pt.) .....	4 327	1 989	2 329	4	1	4	14	1 987	2 321	4	1	—
Dorchester County (pt.) .....	4 566	2 340	2 220	4	1	1	15	2 334	2 212	4	1	—
Florence County .....	40 217	26 665	13 399	51	76	26	153	26 582	13 359	51	70	2
Lee County (pt.) .....	2 492	792	1 693	2	3	2	8	792	1 688	2	2	—
Morion County .....	11 766	5 945	5 760	19	32	10	33	5 934	5 750	19	30	—
Orangeburg County (pt.) .....	16 157	5 397	10 666	65	20	9	45	5 387	10 640	65	18	2
Richland County (pt.) .....	32 220	8 849	23 157	44	116	54	180	8 796	23 086	42	110	6
Sumter County (pt.) .....	13 291	4 899	8 328	17	23	24	87	4 868	8 298	16	21	1
Williamsburg County .....	12 108	5 104	6 984	6	7	7	31	5 101	6 964	6	6	—
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Charleston city (pt.) .....	10 458	1 883	8 542	9	15	9	37	1 868	8 525	9	15	4
Columbia city (pt.) .....	15 467	4 870	10 465	26	78	28	108	4 833	10 424	25	74	3
Dentsville CDP (pt.) .....	1 413	516	876	2	10	9	13	512	875	2	10	1
Florence city .....	11 074	6 586	4 430	12	38	8	60	6 552	4 411	12	37	2
North Charleston city (pt.) .....	5 555	1 664	3 808	18	36	29	80	1 639	3 785	18	32	1
Orangeburg city (pt.) .....	1 757	383	1 366	3	4	1	5	383	1 362	3	4	—
Sumter city (pt.) .....	4 901	1 860	3 018	5	7	11	37	1 847	3 005	5	6	1

**Table 12. Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Households with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Land area		
			Owner occupied		Renter occupied		Family households		Nonfamily households				
	Total	Occupied	Total	Mean value (dollars), specified owner	Total	Mean con- tract rent (dollars), specified renter paying cash rent	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone	Square kilo- meters	Square miles
District 5-----	222 014	205 042	499	48 300	329	210	662	474	143	166	140	17 688.7	6 829.6
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>													
All areas-----	55	54	49	31 200	2	—	40	34	4	11	10	2.9	1.1
Cotawba Reservation, SC (state)-----	55	54	49	31 200	2	—	40	34	4	11	10	2.9	1.1



**Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>							
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 486 703</b>	<b>581 445</b>	<b>580 624</b>	<b>580 873</b>	<b>581 385</b>	<b>581 174</b>	<b>581 202</b>
Urban .....	1 905 740	436 829	346 913	246 501	374 125	216 929	284 443
Inside urbanized area .....	1 425 272	387 510	245 748	121 991	352 042	95 288	222 693
Outside urbanized area .....	480 468	49 319	101 165	124 510	22 083	121 641	61 750
Rural .....	1 580 963	144 616	233 711	334 372	207 260	364 245	296 759
Farm .....	48 565	4 429	6 293	8 522	3 046	10 345	15 930
<b>ANCESTRY</b>							
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 486 703</b>	<b>581 445</b>	<b>580 624</b>	<b>580 873</b>	<b>581 385</b>	<b>581 174</b>	<b>581 202</b>
Ancestry specified .....	2 899 048	483 243	505 013	482 495	478 289	464 255	485 753
Single ancestry .....	2 288 213	346 742	375 126	378 745	364 483	383 088	440 029
Multiple ancestry .....	610 835	136 501	129 887	103 750	113 806	81 167	45 724
Ancestry unclassified or not reported .....	587 655	98 202	75 611	98 378	103 096	116 919	95 449
<b>Total ancestries reported</b> .....	<b>3 509 883</b>	<b>619 744</b>	<b>634 900</b>	<b>586 245</b>	<b>592 095</b>	<b>545 422</b>	<b>531 477</b>
Arob .....	5 775	1 171	1 442	670	1 224	633	635
Austrian .....	3 174	850	969	265	498	339	253
Belgian .....	1 250	326	314	138	265	149	58
Canadian .....	3 462	957	663	501	553	406	382
Czech .....	4 277	1 251	1 077	635	640	445	229
Donish .....	5 307	1 714	1 298	600	905	478	312
Dutch .....	55 860	10 722	10 643	10 492	11 972	8 783	3 248
English .....	436 169	89 755	83 198	75 290	91 894	59 801	36 231
Finnish .....	1 849	569	385	339	306	183	67
French (except Basque) .....	87 613	24 175	18 962	12 605	14 202	10 162	7 507
French Canadian .....	15 009	4 233	2 394	2 204	2 913	2 331	934
German .....	500 404	105 939	121 533	83 890	81 687	70 011	37 344
Greek .....	8 119	2 604	1 449	852	1 816	547	851
Hungarian .....	6 111	1 864	1 419	773	1 050	587	418
Irish .....	486 048	87 237	84 553	104 598	97 593	75 469	36 598
Italian .....	56 501	16 477	13 129	7 773	9 321	6 086	3 715
Lithuanian .....	2 673	803	728	364	356	286	136
Norwegian .....	9 170	2 880	2 155	1 408	1 511	855	361
Polish .....	29 762	9 764	6 542	3 819	4 386	3 301	1 950
Portuguese .....	2 252	857	719	204	257	133	82
Romanian .....	936	291	184	124	107	118	112
Russian .....	6 481	2 283	1 916	537	931	372	442
Scotch-Irish .....	159 534	23 040	27 129	28 556	30 907	35 410	14 492
Scottish .....	77 111	16 612	15 532	12 527	15 433	11 217	5 790
Slovak .....	6 926	2 091	1 556	953	1 134	869	323
Subsaharan African .....	5 692	805	1 196	462	903	919	1 407
Swedish .....	18 534	5 162	4 196	2 380	3 196	2 199	1 401
Swiss .....	5 546	984	1 676	653	1 186	663	384
Ukrainian .....	2 266	586	738	297	389	197	59
United States or American .....	363 795	51 619	48 567	85 572	67 075	62 701	48 261
Welsh .....	17 190	4 271	3 561	2 519	3 068	2 460	1 311
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) .....	3 022	794	751	214	358	305	600
Yugoslavian .....	1 314	369	242	257	212	146	88
Other ancestries .....	1 120 751	146 689	174 084	143 774	143 847	186 861	325 496
<b>NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP</b>							
<b>Persons under 18 years</b> .....	<b>922 048</b>	<b>153 824</b>	<b>150 456</b>	<b>146 077</b>	<b>143 635</b>	<b>159 013</b>	<b>169 043</b>
Citizen .....	919 073	153 031	149 794	145 693	142 913	158 792	168 850
Native .....	918 315	152 725	149 656	145 650	142 797	158 726	168 761
Foreign born, naturalized citizen .....	758	306	138	43	116	66	89
Foreign born, not a citizen .....	2 975	793	662	384	722	221	193
<b>Persons 18 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 564 655</b>	<b>427 621</b>	<b>430 168</b>	<b>434 796</b>	<b>437 750</b>	<b>422 161</b>	<b>412 159</b>
Citizen .....	2 543 077	422 540	424 444	432 406	433 130	420 160	410 397
Native .....	2 518 424	415 111	418 193	430 013	429 072	417 573	408 462
Foreign born, naturalized citizen .....	24 653	7 429	6 251	2 393	4 058	2 587	1 935
Foreign born, not a citizen .....	21 578	5 081	5 724	2 390	4 620	2 001	1 762
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>							
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>935 575</b>	<b>155 834</b>	<b>153 601</b>	<b>161 469</b>	<b>161 312</b>	<b>157 641</b>	<b>145 718</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	454 898	79 165	77 119	75 363	74 717	76 884	71 650
Number of own children under 18 years .....	803 292	139 278	134 113	129 762	127 782	136 648	135 709
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>725 429</b>	<b>127 152</b>	<b>123 055</b>	<b>130 403</b>	<b>127 397</b>	<b>121 071</b>	<b>96 351</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	344 292	62 870	59 883	59 432	57 350	57 926	46 831
Number of own children under 18 years .....	607 271	111 512	105 056	102 834	98 654	102 275	86 940
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>171 778</b>	<b>22 786</b>	<b>24 653</b>	<b>24 814</b>	<b>27 327</b>	<b>29 983</b>	<b>42 215</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	94 241	13 566	14 439	13 265	14 612	16 155	22 204
Number of own children under 18 years .....	170 647	23 583	25 084	22 683	25 052	30 135	44 110
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>							
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 295 325</b>	<b>222 121</b>	<b>221 284</b>	<b>218 632</b>	<b>218 045</b>	<b>212 989</b>	<b>202 254</b>
Never married .....	376 944	62 240	66 798	59 245	58 543	58 947	71 171
Now married, except separated .....	767 306	134 640	131 249	135 304	132 799	129 757	103 557
Separated .....	38 103	6 130	5 562	4 874	6 216	6 202	9 119
Widowed .....	31 236	4 166	4 099	5 472	5 106	5 484	6 909
Divorced .....	81 736	14 945	13 576	13 737	15 381	12 599	11 498
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 424 946</b>	<b>228 259</b>	<b>234 096</b>	<b>241 883</b>	<b>244 370</b>	<b>237 798</b>	<b>238 540</b>
Never married .....	328 286	47 640	54 822	50 944	52 248	53 593	69 039
Now married, except separated .....	751 528	131 562	127 779	133 504	131 373	125 232	102 078
Separated .....	54 886	7 356	8 292	7 254	8 411	9 235	14 338
Widowed .....	182 125	22 876	24 272	32 700	31 696	33 605	36 976
Divorced .....	108 121	18 825	18 931	17 481	20 642	16 133	16 109
<b>FERTILITY</b>							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	348	331	293	332	337	383	408
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	1 410	1 335	1 237	1 457	1 325	1 538	1 611
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	2 046	1 980	1 971	1 989	1 933	2 134	2 284

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>							
All persons	3 486 703	581 445	580 624	580 873	581 385	581 174	581 202
Native	3 436 739	567 836	567 849	575 663	571 869	576 299	577 223
Born in State of residence	2 385 744	304 609	351 529	408 689	410 170	424 804	485 943
Born in a different State	1 023 146	254 950	208 483	164 566	158 966	147 718	88 463
Born abroad	27 849	8 277	7 837	2 408	2 733	3 777	2 817
Foreign born	49 964	13 609	12 775	5 210	9 516	4 875	3 979
Naturalized citizen	25 411	7 735	6 389	2 436	4 174	2 653	2 024
Not a citizen	24 553	5 874	6 386	2 774	5 342	2 222	1 955
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>							
Persons 5 years and over	3 231 539	535 366	537 758	542 070	541 515	538 634	536 196
Speak a language other than English	113 163	24 185	24 798	13 764	18 016	14 533	17 867
Do not speak English "very well"	37 757	7 776	8 189	4 547	6 080	4 891	6 274
Linguistically isolated	9 469	1 878	2 137	1 313	1 904	1 958	1 279
Speak Spanish	44 427	8 814	9 758	5 461	6 214	6 064	8 116
Do not speak English "very well"	15 885	3 116	3 474	2 008	2 310	2 022	2 955
Linguistically isolated	3 092	498	696	486	679	311	422
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	13 749	4 213	3 320	1 422	2 039	1 701	1 054
Do not speak English "very well"	6 187	1 840	1 556	586	978	762	465
Linguistically isolated	2 454	609	490	294	548	332	181
Linguistically isolated households	5 591	1 055	1 343	772	960	601	860
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	913 010	148 932	154 871	150 637	141 889	148 276	168 405
Preprimary school	55 140	9 760	10 100	7 945	8 788	9 042	9 505
Public school	33 476	5 236	5 615	4 537	4 582	6 289	7 217
Elementary or high school	642 937	102 089	103 012	103 152	100 509	111 711	122 444
Public school	600 069	93 611	94 303	97 689	92 581	106 608	115 777
College	214 933	37 083	41 759	39 540	32 592	27 523	36 436
Public college	173 994	30 670	36 332	33 245	19 972	23 492	30 283
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>							
Persons 25 years and over	2 167 590	357 496	359 157	368 361	375 891	361 605	345 080
Less than 9th grade	295 167	28 624	30 710	38 970	52 602	41 976	62 765
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	392 093	50 371	48 104	72 544	70 373	72 734	77 967
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	639 358	107 279	100 471	112 455	104 972	112 177	102 004
Some college, no degree	342 965	75 337	66 517	49 422	57 679	49 242	44 768
Associate degree	137 174	25 200	27 045	21 994	24 175	20 667	18 093
Bachelor's degree	243 161	47 597	57 313	35 206	45 646	30 598	26 801
Graduate or professional degree	117 672	23 088	28 997	17 770	20 444	14 691	12 682
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.3	77.9	78.1	64.3	67.3	62.9	59.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.6	19.8	24.0	14.4	17.6	12.5	11.4
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>							
Persons 5 years and over	3 231 539	535 366	537 758	542 070	541 515	538 634	536 196
Same house	1 798 138	242 369	266 346	323 298	304 033	327 142	334 950
Different house in the United States	1 402 856	284 280	262 711	216 171	234 532	206 175	198 987
Same county	756 044	119 033	119 979	119 250	143 305	124 116	130 361
Different county	646 812	165 247	142 732	96 921	91 227	82 059	68 626
Same State	248 364	48 820	56 816	44 661	32 697	30 679	34 691
Different State	398 448	116 427	85 916	52 260	58 530	51 380	33 935
Northeast	77 292	24 129	17 472	8 062	9 389	8 025	10 215
Midwest	57 483	18 411	12 447	7 659	8 896	6 690	3 380
South	226 459	61 386	47 390	33 173	35 590	31 039	17 881
West	37 214	12 501	8 607	3 366	4 655	5 626	2 459
Puerto Rico	835	394	315	15	52	52	7
U.S. outlying area	957	426	217	97	46	158	13
Elsewhere	28 753	7 897	8 169	2 489	2 852	5 107	2 239
<b>MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK</b>							
Workers 16 years and over	1 636 356	289 025	291 952	268 199	284 143	268 699	234 338
Car, truck, or van	1 511 909	262 500	265 015	254 430	268 031	253 380	208 553
Drive alone	1 234 700	218 310	221 137	208 160	227 385	201 090	158 618
Carpooled	277 209	44 190	43 878	46 270	40 646	52 290	49 935
Public transportation	18 092	2 607	2 615	894	2 088	1 253	8 635
Walked	50 538	7 420	14 804	6 164	7 162	6 098	8 890
Other means	24 452	6 140	3 938	2 750	2 658	4 291	4 675
Worked at home	31 365	10 358	5 580	3 961	4 204	3 677	3 585
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.5	21.6	20.7	20.2	18.4	20.6	21.4
<b>VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE</b>							
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	381 691	75 816	67 086	64 871	63 441	59 019	51 458
May 1975 or later service only	57 445	15 400	10 309	7 086	7 458	8 119	9 073
September 1980 or later service only	34 570	9 803	6 224	4 220	4 509	4 776	5 038
Served 2 or more years	30 104	8 834	5 418	3 566	3 918	4 008	4 360
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	113 019	23 506	20 875	17 838	17 846	17 568	15 386
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	15 401	4 744	4 049	1 636	1 436	1 893	1 643
February 1955 to July 1964 only	37 604	6 378	6 146	7 162	7 370	6 146	4 402
Korean conflict, no World War II	44 820	7 037	7 218	8 644	8 891	6 928	6 102
Korean conflict and World War II	8 863	1 933	2 050	1 385	1 326	1 126	1 043
World War II, no Korean conflict	101 334	16 226	16 006	20 341	18 566	16 775	13 420
World War I	401	37	75	131	64	78	16
Other service	2 804	555	358	648	484	386	373
<b>DISABILITY</b>							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 183 432	355 935	361 564	373 468	378 754	360 639	353 072
With a mobility or self-care limitation	133 825	17 760	16 953	19 812	19 455	23 166	36 679
With a mobility limitation	58 870	7 550	7 626	10 088	10 033	9 915	13 658
In labor force	10 897	1 452	1 577	1 589	1 711	1 807	2 761
With a self-care limitation	104 017	13 988	12 993	14 413	14 098	18 062	30 463
With a work disability	198 840	28 286	27 737	35 742	34 399	33 479	39 197
In labor force	66 318	10 785	10 742	11 481	11 674	10 815	10 821
Prevented from working	116 376	14 726	14 531	21 580	20 084	20 159	25 296
No work disability	1 984 592	327 649	333 827	337 726	344 355	327 160	313 875
In labor force	1 584 562	258 740	271 718	269 003	283 215	262 806	239 080
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	380 110	52 193	56 160	72 193	68 663	65 630	65 271
With a mobility or self-care limitation	89 120	11 356	11 168	16 531	15 598	16 019	18 448
With a mobility limitation	70 049	8 837	8 799	13 251	12 561	12 655	13 946
With a self-care limitation	53 520	6 807	6 412	9 710	9 139	9 724	11 728



**Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>							
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 669 383</b>	<b>442 738</b>	<b>447 187</b>	<b>452 047</b>	<b>454 644</b>	<b>441 416</b>	<b>431 351</b>
In labor force .....	1 762 523	306 968	310 200	289 078	304 224	291 457	260 596
Civilian labor force .....	1 698 098	276 042	290 071	288 506	303 767	281 716	257 976
Employed .....	1 603 425	263 250	277 121	272 803	289 020	264 259	236 972
Unemployed .....	94 673	12 792	12 950	15 703	14 747	17 457	21 024
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 400 424</b>	<b>224 460</b>	<b>230 323</b>	<b>237 858</b>	<b>240 481</b>	<b>233 379</b>	<b>233 923</b>
In labor force .....	816 145	134 147	143 538	134 465	140 998	135 200	127 797
Civilian labor force .....	807 604	131 491	139 257	134 442	140 926	134 006	127 482
Employed .....	754 322	124 012	132 214	125 998	132 866	123 838	115 394
Unemployed .....	53 282	7 479	7 043	8 444	8 060	10 168	12 088
With own children under 6 years .....	216 672	40 141	36 516	33 272	34 401	35 648	36 694
In labor force .....	144 048	24 871	25 280	22 648	22 447	24 225	24 577
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	255 570	40 405	41 441	43 542	42 290	44 920	42 972
In labor force .....	199 316	30 717	32 771	34 766	33 251	35 418	32 393
<b>Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents</b> .....	<b>205 005</b>	<b>41 666</b>	<b>37 773</b>	<b>33 029</b>	<b>33 159</b>	<b>32 722</b>	<b>26 656</b>
Both parents in labor force .....	127 742	23 344	24 412	21 311	19 574	21 595	17 506
<b>Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent</b> .....	<b>90 943</b>	<b>12 000</b>	<b>11 990</b>	<b>11 956</b>	<b>13 246</b>	<b>16 695</b>	<b>25 056</b>
Parent in labor force .....	60 839	8 327	8 646	8 001	9 445	10 731	15 689
<b>Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents</b> .....	<b>406 594</b>	<b>70 378</b>	<b>67 809</b>	<b>70 409</b>	<b>66 158</b>	<b>70 436</b>	<b>61 404</b>
Both parents in labor force .....	286 634	47 012	48 511	50 859	46 417	51 034	42 801
<b>Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent</b> .....	<b>172 358</b>	<b>23 733</b>	<b>24 837</b>	<b>23 254</b>	<b>24 653</b>	<b>31 414</b>	<b>44 467</b>
Parent in labor force .....	133 920	18 928	20 190	18 363	20 341	24 523	31 575
<b>Persons 16 to 19 years</b> .....	<b>226 257</b>	<b>33 119</b>	<b>38 971</b>	<b>38 825</b>	<b>35 591</b>	<b>38 120</b>	<b>41 631</b>
Not enrolled in school .....	55 893	8 776	11 594	8 586	8 290	9 525	9 122
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	21 746	2 721	3 071	3 342	3 522	4 284	4 806
Not high school graduate .....	26 430	4 150	3 426	4 244	4 656	5 053	4 901
Employed .....	11 001	2 120	1 155	2 052	2 090	1 977	1 607
Unemployed .....	4 129	461	417	609	812	939	891
Not in labor force .....	10 859	1 445	1 572	1 583	1 754	2 120	2 385
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>							
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 603 425</b>	<b>263 250</b>	<b>277 121</b>	<b>272 803</b>	<b>289 020</b>	<b>264 259</b>	<b>236 972</b>
Private wage and salary workers .....	1 238 950	188 175	198 499	215 939	245 241	215 044	176 052
Local government workers .....	79 532	15 020	14 549	11 757	12 383	12 089	13 734
State government workers .....	130 088	19 618	33 589	22 778	12 649	16 974	24 980
Federal government workers .....	56 679	21 975	12 331	6 603	2 846	4 611	8 313
Self-employed workers .....	91 848	17 703	16 713	15 349	15 045	14 253	12 785
Unpaid family workers .....	6 328	1 230	969	877	856	1 288	1 108
<b>OCCUPATION</b>							
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 603 425</b>	<b>263 250</b>	<b>277 121</b>	<b>272 803</b>	<b>289 020</b>	<b>264 259</b>	<b>236 972</b>
Monogerial and professional specialty occupations .....	353 660	66 774	79 107	54 630	66 569	46 736	39 844
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	163 295	32 497	37 193	23 913	31 289	21 663	16 740
Professional specialty occupations .....	190 365	34 277	41 914	30 717	35 280	25 073	23 104
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	456 249	83 447	91 848	69 281	84 336	68 194	59 143
Technicians and related support occupations .....	54 406	9 643	11 098	9 792	10 265	7 338	6 270
Sales occupations .....	182 118	36 499	35 412	26 272	34 171	26 450	23 314
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	219 725	37 305	45 338	33 217	39 900	34 406	29 559
Service occupations .....	200 890	35 493	32 745	30 658	32 365	28 958	40 671
Private household occupations .....	8 648	1 074	1 291	1 079	1 237	1 284	2 683
Protective service occupations .....	26 343	5 107	5 673	3 842	3 890	3 725	4 106
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	165 899	29 312	25 781	25 737	27 238	23 949	33 882
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	33 595	4 931	5 611	4 686	3 120	6 735	8 512
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	221 207	38 336	32 037	42 746	37 259	39 295	31 534
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	237 824	34 269	35 773	70 802	65 371	74 341	57 268
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	197 949	14 665	17 626	46 747	40 542	47 896	30 473
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	66 344	9 749	9 477	10 720	11 586	11 566	13 246
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	73 531	9 855	8 670	13 335	13 243	14 879	13 549
<b>INDUSTRY</b>							
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 603 425</b>	<b>263 250</b>	<b>277 121</b>	<b>272 803</b>	<b>289 020</b>	<b>264 259</b>	<b>236 972</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining .....	37 493	5 354	6 402	5 468	3 408	7 944	8 917
Construction .....	127 294	25 386	21 313	21 211	21 343	18 630	19 411
Manufacturing .....	411 561	38 154	41 565	93 343	90 094	94 194	54 211
Non-durable goods .....	244 489	13 856	21 457	61 574	58 352	60 965	28 285
Durable goods .....	167 072	24 298	20 108	31 769	31 742	33 229	25 926
Transportation .....	51 336	10 320	8 093	6 740	10 056	7 950	8 177
Communications and other public utilities .....	46 063	7 191	9 616	9 873	6 050	7 738	5 595
Wholesale trade .....	58 455	8 178	11 562	10 853	14 189	9 213	7 635
Retail trade .....	265 919	53 652	44 657	40 878	47 237	39 495	40 025
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	81 912	15 223	22 808	9 753	13 729	10 563	9 836
Business and repair services .....	60 492	11 310	12 495	8 879	11 757	8 068	7 983
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services .....	71 736	17 151	12 796	8 532	10 262	9 522	13 473
Professional and related services .....	319 730	54 952	65 463	52 693	54 261	42 211	50 150
Health services .....	110 222	19 786	21 820	17 783	17 702	13 984	19 147
Educational services .....	130 177	20 832	25 017	23 750	21 000	18 266	21 312
Other professional and related services .....	79 331	14 334	18 626	11 160	15 559	9 961	9 691
Public administration .....	71 434	16 379	20 351	7 780	6 634	8 731	11 559
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>							
<b>Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989</b> .....	<b>1 894 485</b>	<b>331 629</b>	<b>333 054</b>	<b>315 810</b>	<b>329 400</b>	<b>306 404</b>	<b>278 188</b>
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	1 533 151	268 533	268 381	256 187	247 212	252 092	220 746
50 to 52 weeks .....	1 092 252	189 928	194 438	182 948	197 238	182 045	145 655
40 to 49 weeks .....	172 825	32 978	29 943	26 710	27 471	27 834	27 889
27 to 39 weeks .....	96 695	17 572	16 488	15 489	15 090	15 438	16 618
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	166 052	27 615	30 379	27 029	29 133	26 010	25 886
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>							
No workers .....	109 918	16 046	15 987	20 634	17 235	18 395	21 621
Mean family income (dollars) .....	18 232	23 556	25 398	18 160	18 249	15 065	11 731
1 worker .....	261 517	43 987	40 888	43 359	44 377	44 169	44 737
Mean family income (dollars) .....	28 007	30 423	33 891	27 548	30 513	25 751	20 439
2 or more workers .....	564 140	95 801	96 726	97 476	99 700	95 077	79 360
Mean family income (dollars) .....	44 099	44 969	48 160	43 902	46 411	42 193	37 723

**Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>							
<b>Households</b>	<b>1 258 783</b>	<b>211 074</b>	<b>210 272</b>	<b>216 463</b>	<b>220 192</b>	<b>204 869</b>	<b>195 913</b>
Less than \$5,000	103 342	13 315	13 028	16 176	14 962	18 098	27 763
\$5,000 to \$9,999	129 447	15 520	16 816	25 270	21 525	22 210	28 106
\$10,000 to \$14,999	122 979	18 310	17 616	21 722	20 676	20 606	24 049
\$15,000 to \$24,999	242 955	42 817	37 062	41 566	41 588	40 651	39 271
\$25,000 to \$34,999	214 045	39 190	36 335	36 054	37 737	35 383	29 346
\$35,000 to \$49,999	219 733	39 990	40 128	38 534	40 377	34 525	26 179
\$50,000 to \$74,999	155 736	28 711	32 301	26 360	29 356	23 584	15 424
\$75,000 to \$99,999	41 822	7 592	9 587	6 800	8 241	6 105	3 497
\$100,000 or more	28 724	5 629	7 399	3 981	5 730	3 707	2 278
Median (dollars)	26 256	28 705	30 500	25 897	27 703	25 215	19 254
Mean (dollars)	32 214	34 820	37 109	31 316	33 951	30 448	25 039
<b>Families</b>	<b>935 575</b>	<b>155 834</b>	<b>153 601</b>	<b>161 469</b>	<b>161 312</b>	<b>157 641</b>	<b>145 718</b>
Less than \$5,000	45 092	6 440	5 506	5 929	5 660	7 915	13 642
\$5,000 to \$9,999	63 052	7 533	8 306	10 457	8 754	11 061	16 941
\$10,000 to \$14,999	81 570	11 643	10 713	14 192	13 155	17 432	17 435
\$15,000 to \$24,999	175 377	29 689	24 151	30 722	29 091	31 501	30 223
\$25,000 to \$34,999	172 300	30 271	26 980	30 512	29 853	30 208	24 476
\$35,000 to \$49,999	191 501	33 035	33 775	34 978	34 864	31 396	23 453
\$50,000 to \$74,999	141 812	25 274	28 817	24 557	26 965	22 042	14 157
\$75,000 to \$99,999	38 786	6 959	8 675	6 414	7 795	5 654	3 289
\$100,000 or more	26 085	4 990	6 678	3 708	5 175	3 432	2 102
Median (dollars)	30 797	32 082	35 402	31 237	32 866	29 451	22 973
Mean (dollars)	36 562	38 658	41 993	36 221	39 029	34 421	28 560
<b>Nonfamily households</b>	<b>323 208</b>	<b>55 240</b>	<b>56 671</b>	<b>54 994</b>	<b>58 880</b>	<b>47 228</b>	<b>50 195</b>
Median (dollars)	13 494	18 058	18 081	10 966	14 208	11 024	9 073
Mean (dollars)	18 610	22 651	22 936	16 135	19 098	16 149	13 733
Per capita income (dollars)	11 897	13 112	13 807	11 813	13 011	11 009	8 628
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)	11 961	13 065	13 958	11 880	13 100	11 070	8 679
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>							
<b>Households</b>	<b>1 258 783</b>	<b>211 074</b>	<b>210 272</b>	<b>216 463</b>	<b>220 192</b>	<b>204 869</b>	<b>195 913</b>
With earnings	1 023 687	179 728	176 866	171 308	180 345	164 877	150 563
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 572	33 341	35 835	32 461	34 839	31 361	26 557
With Social Security income	329 482	44 632	47 795	64 386	59 811	56 676	56 182
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 005	7 120	7 358	7 206	7 421	6 899	6 045
With public assistance income	98 300	11 321	11 919	13 874	13 475	18 384	29 327
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 111	3 158	3 169	3 108	3 203	3 118	3 022
With retirement income	185 531	36 054	31 873	33 089	28 780	29 077	26 658
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 648	12 262	12 408	8 394	7 527	8 342	8 083
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>							
<b>Families (dollars)</b>	<b>36 562</b>	<b>38 658</b>	<b>41 993</b>	<b>36 221</b>	<b>39 029</b>	<b>34 421</b>	<b>28 560</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 561	36 821	40 070	36 420	38 851	33 084	27 642
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 509	40 556	43 931	36 047	39 182	35 693	29 449
<b>Married-couple families (dollars)</b>	<b>41 460</b>	<b>42 667</b>	<b>46 953</b>	<b>40 079</b>	<b>43 751</b>	<b>38 993</b>	<b>34 792</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 991	42 101	46 422	41 915	45 538	38 891	35 765
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 981	43 222	47 457	38 542	42 288	39 087	33 873
<b>Female householder, no husband present (dollars)</b>	<b>17 990</b>	<b>18 649</b>	<b>20 082</b>	<b>18 265</b>	<b>19 599</b>	<b>17 695</b>	<b>15 417</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 097	14 768	16 393	14 481	15 376	13 791	11 346
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 721	24 360	25 296	22 612	24 452	22 256	19 934
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>							
<b>All income levels in 1989</b>							
<b>Families</b>	<b>935 575</b>	<b>155 834</b>	<b>153 601</b>	<b>161 469</b>	<b>161 312</b>	<b>157 641</b>	<b>145 718</b>
With related children under 18 years	502 512	84 669	82 935	82 319	81 690	85 754	85 145
With related children under 5 years	203 278	37 153	34 374	31 043	32 330	33 433	34 945
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>725 429</b>	<b>127 152</b>	<b>123 055</b>	<b>130 403</b>	<b>127 397</b>	<b>121 071</b>	<b>96 351</b>
With related children under 18 years	365 127	65 572	62 606	62 884	60 637	61 824	51 604
With related children under 5 years	151 834	30 317	27 549	24 222	24 636	24 314	20 796
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>171 778</b>	<b>22 786</b>	<b>24 653</b>	<b>24 814</b>	<b>27 327</b>	<b>29 983</b>	<b>42 215</b>
With related children under 18 years	117 191	15 872	17 089	16 247	17 333	20 381	29 869
With related children under 5 years	44 330	5 709	5 754	5 684	6 475	7 983	12 725
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>413 422</b>	<b>75 703</b>	<b>74 043</b>	<b>67 528</b>	<b>73 009</b>	<b>58 308</b>	<b>64 831</b>
Nonfamily householder	323 208	55 240	56 671	54 994	58 880	47 228	50 195
Persons 65 years and over	118 655	14 945	16 605	23 268	22 197	20 491	21 149
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>3 368 125</b>	<b>562 734</b>	<b>551 403</b>	<b>563 025</b>	<b>566 174</b>	<b>565 356</b>	<b>559 433</b>
Persons under 18 years	909 732	152 281	147 589	144 088	141 769	157 102	166 903
Persons under 5 years	252 543	45 740	42 385	38 422	39 358	42 145	44 493
Related children under 18 years	906 202	151 740	147 086	143 543	141 072	156 477	166 284
Related children 5 to 17 years	653 659	106 000	104 701	105 121	101 714	114 332	121 791
Persons 65 years and over	380 099	52 193	56 160	72 193	68 656	65 630	65 267
Persons 75 years and over	135 047	16 508	18 904	26 988	25 550	23 811	23 286
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>							
<b>Families</b>	<b>111 173</b>	<b>14 909</b>	<b>14 392</b>	<b>15 736</b>	<b>13 629</b>	<b>19 580</b>	<b>32 927</b>
Percent below poverty level	11.9	9.6	9.4	9.7	8.4	12.4	22.6
With related children under 18 years	83 423	11 511	10 907	11 272	10 017	14 573	25 143
With related children under 5 years	41 137	5 879	5 264	5 374	5 107	7 311	12 202
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>43 541</b>	<b>6 352</b>	<b>5 971</b>	<b>6 981</b>	<b>5 019</b>	<b>8 013</b>	<b>11 205</b>
With related children under 18 years	26 123	4 122	3 599	3 868	2 785	4 860	6 889
With related children under 5 years	13 710	2 344	1 944	1 947	1 533	2 563	3 379
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>61 878</b>	<b>7 774</b>	<b>7 662</b>	<b>7 881</b>	<b>7 905</b>	<b>10 651</b>	<b>20 005</b>
With related children under 18 years	53 668	6 875	6 811	6 833	6 762	9 149	17 238
With related children under 5 years	25 889	3 320	3 149	3 198	3 370	4 498	8 354
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>122 982</b>	<b>17 361</b>	<b>17 875</b>	<b>22 221</b>	<b>19 384</b>	<b>19 325</b>	<b>26 816</b>
Nonfamily householder	87 958	11 126	11 823	16 073	14 219	14 848	19 869
Persons 65 years and over	48 209	4 723	5 599	9 135	8 455	9 125	11 172
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>517 793</b>	<b>70 067</b>	<b>68 036</b>	<b>74 643</b>	<b>64 179</b>	<b>90 499</b>	<b>150 369</b>
Percent below poverty level	15.4	12.5	12.3	13.3	11.3	16.0	26.9
Persons under 18 years	190 873	26 408	24 514	24 718	21 599	33 943	59 691
Persons under 5 years	57 510	8 192	7 027	7 591	7 205	10 296	17 199
Related children under 18 years	188 110	26 018	24 174	24 288	21 045	33 426	59 159
Related children 5 to 17 years	130 600	17 826	17 147	16 697	13 840	23 130	41 960
Persons 65 years and over	78 092	7 862	9 336	13 400	11 925	14 978	20 591
Persons 75 years and over	35 796	3 437	4 039	6 932	6 024	6 935	8 429
<b>Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level</b>							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	220 400	31 730	28 565	29 179	25 995	37 477	67 454
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	699 536	97 769	91 529	103 480	89 480	123 894	193 384
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 241 520	185 582	168 147	191 677	173 746	223 711	298 657



**Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	South Carolina					District 1	
	Race					Race	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>							
All persons	2 407 683	1 040 010	8 935	21 298	28 334	453 924	116 791
Male	1 183 200	483 622	4 726	9 464	14 906	227 982	55 681
Female	1 224 483	556 388	4 209	11 834	13 428	225 942	61 110
Under 5 years	157 465	94 716	587	1 397	2 846	33 862	11 502
5 to 9 years	154 727	98 113	642	1 732	2 598	30 764	11 809
10 to 14 years	153 859	98 481	588	1 711	2 236	28 597	12 033
15 to 19 years	173 472	99 968	786	2 033	2 710	29 533	10 255
20 to 24 years	186 862	84 363	869	2 018	3 459	40 680	10 340
25 to 34 years	412 914	175 361	1 975	4 112	6 337	91 108	21 399
35 to 44 years	372 945	146 571	1 479	4 009	3 843	70 585	16 633
45 to 54 years	268 014	85 734	967	2 582	1 927	45 445	8 608
55 to 64 years	225 322	63 847	656	1 083	1 325	38 040	6 153
65 to 74 years	190 177	57 027	287	480	712	30 748	4 956
75 to 84 years	89 831	28 551	58	118	277	11 836	2 548
85 years and over	22 095	7 278	41	23	64	2 726	555
3 and 4 years	62 664	37 940	239	588	1 110	12 952	4 588
16 years and over	1 910 931	729 218	6 950	16 023	20 246	355 336	79 373
18 years and over	1 847 152	689 463	6 657	15 309	19 514	344 761	75 219
21 years and over	1 727 726	630 259	6 136	13 997	17 037	323 662	69 161
60 years and over	414 942	124 153	636	1 104	1 654	64 914	11 008
62 years and over	371 071	111 536	471	888	1 388	57 403	9 827
Median age	34.1	27.6	30.3	29.2	25.5	31.9	26.1
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>							
Families	680 599	246 606	2 585	3 908	5 981	125 710	27 722
With own children under 18 years	310 639	138 827	1 591	2 567	3 715	60 783	16 779
Married-couple families	584 806	133 798	2 027	3 273	4 804	108 535	16 691
With own children under 18 years	263 730	76 067	1 241	2 210	2 979	51 256	10 307
Female householder, no husband present	72 599	98 097	409	467	810	12 904	9 576
With own children under 18 years	36 479	57 050	258	290	576	7 436	5 917
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	573 706	326 727	2 215	7 773	8 881	107 599	38 021
Preprimary	36 171	18 416	106	342	569	7 544	2 086
Elementary or high school	381 467	253 826	1 540	4 498	5 695	70 399	29 451
College	156 068	54 485	569	2 933	2 617	29 656	6 484
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>							
Persons 25 years and over	1 581 298	564 369	5 463	12 407	14 485	290 488	60 852
Less than 9th grade	169 253	123 006	901	1 399	1 787	16 729	11 094
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	248 219	140 640	1 147	1 411	2 291	36 805	12 804
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	469 093	164 854	1 526	2 771	3 467	86 856	18 800
Some college, no degree	272 559	67 095	965	1 658	2 887	64 543	9 635
Associate degree	109 754	25 822	329	904	1 190	21 470	3 259
Bachelor's degree	210 311	29 704	447	2 318	1 882	42 864	3 803
Graduate or professional degree	102 109	13 248	148	1 946	981	21 221	1 457
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.6	53.3	62.5	77.4	71.8	81.6	60.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.8	7.6	10.9	34.4	19.8	22.1	8.6
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>							
Persons 16 years and over	1 910 931	729 218	6 950	16 023	20 246	355 336	79 373
In labor force	1 278 075	463 532	4 911	11 038	14 956	247 701	53 308
Civilian labor force	1 230 625	449 229	4 453	10 252	12 138	222 576	48 511
Employed	1 183 481	402 825	4 074	9 727	11 435	214 324	44 308
Unemployed	47 144	46 404	379	525	703	8 252	4 203
Not in labor force	632 856	265 686	2 039	4 985	5 290	107 635	26 065
Females 16 years and over	983 253	402 295	3 158	9 241	9 502	177 883	42 557
In labor force	566 177	240 906	1 889	5 595	5 736	105 182	26 480
Civilian labor force	561 157	237 905	1 777	5 493	5 161	103 310	25 831
Employed	535 894	210 532	1 606	5 131	4 819	98 722	23 125
Unemployed	25 263	27 373	171	362	342	4 588	2 706
Not in labor force	417 076	161 389	1 269	3 646	3 766	72 701	16 077
Persons 16 to 19 years	142 771	80 486	618	1 598	2 302	24 168	8 181
Not enrolled in school	35 663	19 288	225	262	909	6 647	1 929
Unemployed or not in labor force	11 450	10 103	87	99	116	1 755	907
Not high school graduate	16 277	9 835	110	98	255	3 087	996
Employed	7 998	2 843	38	29	164	1 775	317
Unemployed	2 113	2 001	15	—	—	244	217
Not in labor force	5 824	4 937	42	56	67	959	462
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>							
Households	923 155	324 849	3 229	5 203	8 013	172 511	35 522
Less than \$5,000	47 731	54 769	287	398	558	7 507	5 642
\$5,000 to \$9,999	77 638	50 892	400	333	625	10 459	4 863
\$10,000 to \$14,999	78 447	43 596	324	438	576	13 544	4 522
\$15,000 to \$24,999	171 667	68 962	761	919	2 080	33 730	8 339
\$25,000 to \$34,999	164 802	47 343	466	927	1 591	33 314	5 223
\$35,000 to \$49,999	181 025	36 662	610	987	1 353	35 209	4 233
\$50,000 to \$74,999	136 474	18 055	282	754	782	26 283	2 079
\$75,000 to \$99,999	38 105	3 373	26	290	250	7 071	435
\$100,000 or more	27 266	1 197	73	157	198	5 394	186
Mean income (dollars)	36 122	21 091	28 691	36 896	32 544	37 432	22 297
Per capita income (dollars)	14 115	6 800	10 288	11 391	10 723	14 666	7 173

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	South Carolina					District 1	
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families -----	680 599	246 606	2 585	3 908	5 981	125 710	27 722
With related children under 18 years-----	328 138	168 623	1 742	2 672	3 947	63 321	19 661
With related children under 5 years-----	129 498	71 431	657	902	2 040	27 901	8 581
Married-couple families -----	584 806	133 798	2 027	3 273	4 804	108 535	16 691
With related children under 18 years-----	274 056	86 424	1 317	2 268	3 066	52 809	11 418
With related children under 5 years-----	113 650	36 238	498	816	1 640	24 578	5 165
Female householder, no husband present-----	72 599	98 097	409	467	810	12 904	9 576
With related children under 18 years-----	42 254	74 097	327	329	664	8 197	7 430
With related children under 5 years-----	12 118	31 921	129	57	304	2 543	3 102
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	2 330 891	1 001 022	8 463	20 244	25 847	440 210	112 309
Persons under 18 years-----	554 000	345 008	2 189	5 917	8 609	108 104	41 147
Persons under 5 years-----	156 131	93 451	587	1 388	2 825	33 649	11 383
Persons 65 years and over-----	288 911	90 062	368	607	1 021	43 950	7 929
Persons 75 years and over-----	100 959	33 855	81	127	313	13 416	3 029
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families -----	39 862	70 206	430	432	615	7 020	7 669
With related children under 18 years-----	25 866	56 683	352	305	536	4 977	6 334
With related children under 5 years-----	12 419	28 328	134	103	316	2 645	3 179
Married-couple families -----	23 072	19 821	214	300	318	3 886	2 373
With related children under 18 years-----	12 618	13 016	151	222	263	2 331	1 708
With related children under 5 years-----	6 810	6 673	54	90	151	1 389	937
Female householder, no husband present-----	14 617	46 849	206	112	262	2 811	4 836
With related children under 18 years-----	11 907	41 395	197	83	238	2 449	4 309
With related children under 5 years-----	5 061	20 680	80	13	137	1 153	2 130
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	198 186	314 153	1 674	2 336	4 044	34 869	33 992
Persons under 18 years-----	52 430	136 563	599	715	1 635	10 191	15 725
Persons under 5 years-----	16 632	40 304	140	198	559	4 492	3 609
Persons 65 years and over-----	40 200	37 624	149	59	261	4 539	3 247
Persons 75 years and over-----	20 138	15 577	46	20	108	2 134	1 285



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.			District 2					District 3		
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race					Race		
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>											
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>2 089</b>	<b>6 582</b>	<b>7 203</b>	<b>423 052</b>	<b>147 831</b>	<b>1 326</b>	<b>5 233</b>	<b>7 788</b>	<b>456 695</b>	<b>120 091</b>	
Male.....	1 150	2 984	3 993	209 569	70 511	747	2 129	4 158	222 836	55 462	
Female.....	939	3 598	3 210	213 483	77 320	579	3 104	3 630	233 859	64 629	
Under 5 years.....	103	419	733	28 256	13 897	72	311	646	28 302	10 217	
5 to 9 years.....	199	519	627	26 547	14 352	93	356	570	29 266	10 627	
10 to 14 years.....	122	602	556	26 537	13 760	64	323	567	29 963	11 078	
15 to 19 years.....	156	652	645	31 600	14 462	123	531	989	35 447	11 526	
20 to 24 years.....	210	526	1 008	34 674	12 977	156	633	1 166	34 659	9 731	
25 to 34 years.....	562	1 214	1 810	76 242	28 820	375	988	1 743	70 270	19 117	
35 to 44 years.....	338	1 265	1 022	68 300	21 619	261	931	953	67 990	16 908	
45 to 54 years.....	235	758	410	45 812	10 437	91	702	524	51 367	11 158	
55 to 64 years.....	129	397	226	37 327	6 951	48	330	358	45 656	8 137	
65 to 74 years.....	30	173	125	31 158	6 354	43	111	218	39 005	6 837	
75 to 84 years.....	5	48	36	13 182	3 363	—	9	54	19 736	3 703	
85 years and over.....	—	9	5	3 417	839	—	8	—	5 034	1 052	
3 and 4 years.....	59	214	280	11 198	5 522	8	139	205	11 325	4 255	
16 years and over.....	1 631	4 901	5 238	336 523	103 010	1 078	4 117	5 871	362 948	85 951	
18 years and over.....	1 591	4 602	5 031	325 174	97 554	1 044	4 014	5 668	350 591	81 185	
21 years and over.....	1 486	4 273	4 422	302 278	88 661	932	3 585	4 709	325 032	74 513	
60 years and over.....	89	429	275	66 317	13 834	54	251	425	86 361	15 498	
62 years and over.....	61	362	235	59 057	12 419	43	184	357	77 955	13 964	
Median age.....	29.5	29.1	25.2	33.4	26.5	29.3	30.2	24.8	35.1	28.7	
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>											
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>664</b>	<b>1 243</b>	<b>1 645</b>	<b>117 442</b>	<b>34 307</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>1 433</b>	<b>131 373</b>	<b>29 253</b>	
With own children under 18 years.....	459	804	1 057	54 892	21 104	217	521	791	58 852	15 945	
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>524</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>1 334</b>	<b>101 442</b>	<b>20 110</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>1 219</b>	<b>113 501</b>	<b>16 163</b>	
With own children under 18 years.....	372	666	841	46 364	12 587	158	465	689	50 152	8 780	
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>85</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>12 279</b>	<b>12 162</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>13 453</b>	<b>11 292</b>	
With own children under 18 years.....	50	114	183	6 738	7 564	27	47	89	6 718	6 484	
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>											
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> .....	<b>496</b>	<b>2 171</b>	<b>2 288</b>	<b>103 948</b>	<b>47 895</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>1 957</b>	<b>2 249</b>	<b>112 985</b>	<b>36 055</b>	
Preprimary.....	25	79	140	7 017	2 969	16	83	88	6 338	1 514	
Elementary or high school.....	362	1 489	1 414	65 654	35 779	188	972	1 374	73 804	28 576	
College.....	109	603	734	31 277	9 147	121	902	787	32 843	5 965	
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>											
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 299</b>	<b>3 864</b>	<b>3 634</b>	<b>275 438</b>	<b>78 383</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>3 079</b>	<b>3 850</b>	<b>299 058</b>	<b>66 912</b>	
Less than 9th grade.....	213	469	273	16 402	13 860	42	229	397	42 479	16 156	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	208	470	429	31 763	15 623	159	304	516	54 200	18 016	
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	373	901	948	76 048	23 099	257	692	968	92 069	19 816	
Some college, no degree.....	301	634	943	53 323	12 413	145	370	891	42 558	6 587	
Associate degree.....	32	315	364	21 809	4 849	57	201	340	19 287	2 527	
Bachelor's degree.....	131	738	485	50 542	5 915	132	586	423	32 103	2 788	
Graduate or professional degree.....	41	337	192	25 551	2 624	26	697	315	16 362	1 022	
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	67.6	75.7	80.7	82.5	62.4	75.4	82.7	76.3	67.7	48.9	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	13.2	27.8	18.6	27.6	10.9	19.3	41.7	19.2	16.2	5.7	
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>											
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 631</b>	<b>4 901</b>	<b>5 238</b>	<b>336 523</b>	<b>103 010</b>	<b>1 078</b>	<b>4 117</b>	<b>5 871</b>	<b>362 948</b>	<b>85 951</b>	
In labor force.....	1 237	3 466	4 016	235 531	69 066	814	2 800	4 530	231 380	55 570	
Civilian labor force.....	1 008	3 129	2 939	222 764	63 041	629	2 506	3 077	231 022	55 361	
Employed.....	914	2 965	2 735	215 691	57 398	593	2 376	2 923	220 827	50 006	
Unemployed.....	94	164	204	7 073	5 643	36	130	154	10 195	5 355	
Not in labor force.....	394	1 435	1 222	100 992	33 944	264	1 317	1 341	131 568	30 381	
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>678</b>	<b>2 802</b>	<b>2 269</b>	<b>171 446</b>	<b>55 015</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>2 734</b>	<b>188 581</b>	<b>47 714</b>	
In labor force.....	406	1 690	1 395	105 770	35 390	289	1 476	1 862	103 993	29 550	
Civilian labor force.....	356	1 645	1 291	103 522	33 690	227	1 435	1 448	103 985	29 535	
Employed.....	325	1 540	1 192	99 982	30 313	199	1 365	1 372	98 612	26 532	
Unemployed.....	31	105	99	3 540	3 377	28	70	76	5 373	3 003	
Not in labor force.....	272	1 112	874	65 676	19 625	136	1 026	872	84 588	18 164	
<b>Persons 16 to 19 years</b> .....	<b>122</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>26 411</b>	<b>11 650</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>29 231</b>	<b>9 308</b>	
Not enrolled in school.....	60	89	173	7 882	3 234	50	108	522	6 333	2 218	
Unemployed or not in labor force.....	6	53	54	1 803	1 256	5	—	7	2 298	1 029	
Not high school graduate.....	13	37	77	2 370	1 006	11	13	51	3 062	1 153	
Employed.....	3	13	36	912	223	6	—	32	1 612	426	
Unemployed.....	—	—	—	268	149	—	—	—	416	187	
Not in labor force.....	—	24	36	970	602	—	—	—	1 034	540	
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>											
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>825</b>	<b>1 547</b>	<b>2 262</b>	<b>162 260</b>	<b>45 571</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>1 306</b>	<b>1 897</b>	<b>176 040</b>	<b>39 233</b>	
Less than \$5,000.....	92	40	177	6 398	6 400	4	168	115	10 169	5 926	
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	75	58	146	10 279	6 308	57	152	90	18 785	6 414	
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	65	147	146	11 160	6 251	37	103	159	16 425	5 185	
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	212	305	662	26 881	9 713	76	213	424	33 503	7 828	
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	138	313	511	28 700	7 278	33	184	405	29 847	6 018	
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	126	353	320	33 923	5 756	110	202	376	33 016	5 241	
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	94	228	185	28 992	3 024	72	139	181	24 029	2 154	
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	4	82	72	8 821	667	—	71	86	6 432	346	
\$100,000 or more.....	19	21	43	7 106	174	26	74	61	3 834	121	
Mean income (dollars).....	30 245	36 428	32 179	41 161	22 754	38 668	36 753	35 362	33 463	21 586	
Per capita income (dollars).....	11 670	11 261	13 156	16 100	7 438	12 253	11 366	10 251	13 017	7 173	

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.				District 2					District 3		
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (af any race)	Race			
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.												
All Income Levels In 1989												
Families .....	664	1 243	1 645	117 442	34 307	349	903	1 433	131 373	29 253		
With related children under 18 years.....	475	856	1 092	57 097	24 678	237	521	850	62 551	19 192		
With related children under 5 years.....	221	254	593	23 005	10 845	100	162	446	23 317	7 509		
Married-couple families .....	524	999	1 334	101 442	20 110	259	761	1 219	113 501	16 163		
With related children under 18 years.....	378	689	860	47 667	13 998	167	465	710	52 377	9 997		
With related children under 5 years.....	175	225	505	20 602	6 540	61	162	359	20 377	3 647		
Female householder, no husband present .....	85	157	242	12 279	12 162	38	111	126	13 453	11 292		
With related children under 18 years.....	54	135	199	7 473	9 468	38	47	103	7 905	8 279		
With related children under 5 years.....	31	19	88	1 846	3 828	24	—	65	2 254	3 411		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined..	1 993	6 417	6 720	405 639	137 393	1 107	4 833	6 536	442 499	116 613		
Persons under 18 years .....	468	1 957	2 166	96 355	49 023	268	1 192	2 029	104 940	38 081		
Persons under 5 years .....	103	412	733	27 949	13 729	72	311	643	28 099	10 039		
Persons 65 years and over .....	35	224	162	45 820	10 097	43	128	272	60 914	11 204		
Persons 75 years and over .....	5	51	41	15 019	3 858	—	17	54	22 471	4 495		
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level												
Families .....	91	89	173	5 419	8 727	34	134	100	8 365	7 270		
With related children under 18 years.....	81	87	143	3 565	7 176	28	67	76	5 340	5 872		
With related children under 5 years.....	35	6	78	1 691	3 494	7	23	42	2 480	2 873		
Married-couple families .....	39	50	87	3 142	2 673	15	94	66	4 892	2 013		
With related children under 18 years.....	31	48	65	1 676	1 807	15	61	52	2 558	1 275		
With related children under 5 years.....	8	6	42	954	942	—	23	25	1 313	620		
Female householder, no husband present .....	52	39	86	1 958	5 633	13	27	27	2 993	4 863		
With related children under 18 years.....	50	39	78	1 666	5 095	13	6	17	2 474	4 334		
With related children under 5 years.....	27	—	36	659	2 459	7	—	17	1 050	2 141		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined..	420	499	881	28 267	38 474	106	726	852	41 888	32 116		
Persons under 18 years .....	165	211	305	7 348	16 792	30	199	295	10 720	13 868		
Persons under 5 years .....	51	29	97	2 209	4 648	11	75	109	3 269	4 294		
Persons 65 years and over .....	22	20	62	4 722	4 596	—	—	38	9 379	4 015		
Persons 75 years and over .....	5	6	20	2 235	1 804	—	—	15	5 002	1 924		



Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.			District 4					
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		
SEX AND AGE									
All persons .....	995	2 222	2 804	461 301	114 656	855	3 534	4 585	
Male .....	512	1 001	1 359	222 591	53 112	445	1 805	2 411	
Female .....	483	1 221	1 445	238 710	61 544	410	1 729	2 174	
Under 5 years .....	44	128	336	28 949	10 413	50	263	519	
5 to 9 years .....	16	250	264	29 322	9 871	50	336	464	
10 to 14 years .....	47	185	190	28 934	10 086	15	281	356	
15 to 19 years .....	105	145	300	32 402	10 460	58	376	323	
20 to 24 years .....	88	236	301	33 740	9 026	82	264	403	
25 to 34 years .....	214	473	561	76 553	19 840	209	642	988	
35 to 44 years .....	201	437	346	71 995	16 667	184	776	743	
45 to 54 years .....	135	257	211	53 945	11 054	96	378	346	
55 to 64 years .....	120	57	141	44 158	7 151	73	129	286	
65 to 74 years .....	19	34	64	37 492	5 951	29	70	106	
75 to 84 years .....	—	18	63	19 135	3 263	9	15	51	
85 years and over .....	6	2	27	4 676	874	—	4	—	
3 and 4 years .....	16	77	147	11 672	4 058	21	58	225	
16 years and over .....	876	1 637	1 980	368 235	82 504	724	2 552	3 181	
18 years and over .....	827	1 571	1 901	355 996	78 028	705	2 415	3 067	
21 years and over .....	777	1 452	1 649	334 522	71 858	673	2 204	2 828	
60 years and over .....	79	93	213	82 528	13 479	69	142	292	
62 years and over .....	38	81	181	74 249	11 970	54	111	237	
Median age .....	34.4	29.6	25.2	35.1	28.9	33.5	29.4	27.3	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families .....	318	308	596	131 857	28 069	283	838	1 113	
With own children under 18 years .....	182	222	359	58 380	15 431	142	587	659	
Married-couple families .....	289	273	478	112 268	13 923	227	759	890	
With own children under 18 years .....	166	187	305	49 290	7 272	96	538	537	
Female householder, no husband present .....	22	35	75	14 973	12 253	39	40	128	
With own children under 18 years .....	16	35	51	7 200	7 343	35	26	83	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	272	1 054	937	107 371	32 790	147	1 266	1 431	
Preprimary .....	—	75	70	6 934	1 796	9	44	131	
Elementary or high school .....	140	488	588	72 830	26 555	92	790	957	
College .....	132	491	279	27 607	4 439	46	432	343	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over .....	695	1 278	1 413	307 954	64 800	600	2 014	2 520	
Less than 9th grade .....	101	163	232	38 931	13 266	72	238	366	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	115	137	285	51 222	18 624	147	234	490	
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	246	239	297	85 980	18 330	139	418	450	
Some college, no degree .....	73	149	182	50 197	7 110	140	190	351	
Associate degree .....	73	75	112	20 954	2 980	48	167	162	
Bachelor's degree .....	64	197	195	41 985	3 012	38	520	526	
Graduate or professional degree .....	23	318	110	18 685	1 478	16	247	175	
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	68.9	76.5	63.4	70.7	50.8	63.5	76.6	66.0	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	12.5	40.3	21.6	19.7	6.9	9.0	38.1	27.8	
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over .....	876	1 637	1 980	368 235	82 504	724	2 552	3 181	
In labor force .....	616	995	1 393	246 351	54 992	500	1 900	2 355	
Civilian labor force .....	611	995	1 393	246 074	54 820	500	1 892	2 347	
Employed .....	551	925	1 328	236 888	49 405	450	1 804	2 256	
Unemployed .....	60	70	65	9 186	5 415	50	88	91	
Not in labor force .....	260	642	587	121 884	27 512	224	652	826	
Females 16 years and over .....	424	897	976	193 076	45 500	347	1 307	1 481	
In labor force .....	272	492	567	110 858	28 912	225	856	851	
Civilian labor force .....	272	492	567	110 834	28 864	225	856	851	
Employed .....	252	444	551	105 954	25 794	190	781	833	
Unemployed .....	20	48	16	4 880	3 070	35	75	18	
Not in labor force .....	152	405	409	82 218	16 588	122	451	630	
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	93	123	266	26 541	8 678	42	274	258	
Not enrolled in school .....	6	9	70	6 074	2 168	11	20	50	
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	6	9	13	2 184	1 326	4	8	18	
Not high school graduate .....	6	9	34	3 263	1 348	11	17	43	
Employed .....	—	—	27	1 675	382	7	9	25	
Unemployed .....	6	—	—	502	310	—	—	—	
Not in labor force .....	—	9	7	1 086	656	4	8	18	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
Households .....	384	552	793	179 767	38 726	354	1 015	1 448	
Less than \$5,000 .....	10	55	55	9 037	5 823	32	62	47	
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	43	22	57	15 662	5 697	64	51	150	
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	47	51	64	15 790	4 815	29	34	55	
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	91	97	204	32 974	8 312	81	143	289	
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	60	79	127	31 570	5 867	24	215	254	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	97	96	149	35 105	4 841	88	238	263	
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	30	110	110	26 544	2 600	25	168	193	
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	—	22	12	7 627	529	5	80	56	
\$100,000 or more .....	6	20	15	5 458	242	6	24	41	
Mean income (dollars) .....	30 775	38 214	31 167	36 320	22 921	27 122	39 673	34 234	
Per capita income (dollars) .....	12 291	14 890	9 887	14 316	7 850	12 490	11 657	10 383	

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.			District 4				
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.								
All income levels in 1989								
Families	318	308	596	131 857	28 069	283	838	1 113
With related children under 18 years	182	228	401	62 207	18 538	160	598	710
With related children under 5 years	42	91	202	24 226	7 712	58	215	353
Married-couple families	289	273	478	112 268	13 923	227	759	890
With related children under 18 years	166	193	329	51 509	8 309	114	549	548
With related children under 5 years	35	79	178	20 957	3 323	53	207	285
Female householder, no husband present	22	35	75	14 973	12 253	39	40	128
With related children under 18 years	16	35	61	8 507	9 157	35	26	98
With related children under 5 years	7	12	16	2 489	3 981	5	—	33
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	983	2 119	2 637	449 640	111 246	829	3 442	4 447
Persons under 18 years	168	651	876	104 137	35 953	144	1 111	1 493
Persons under 5 years	44	128	336	28 654	10 203	50	263	508
Persons 65 years and over	25	50	133	58 688	9 835	38	89	157
Persons 75 years and over	6	16	69	21 538	3 984	9	19	51
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	51	24	47	6 987	6 489	19	101	96
With related children under 18 years	23	11	47	4 497	5 386	17	84	84
With related children under 5 years	9	3	24	2 110	2 923	11	30	61
Married-couple families	40	16	28	3 738	1 178	8	77	43
With related children under 18 years	12	3	28	1 990	704	6	67	37
With related children under 5 years	2	3	17	1 059	420	6	30	28
Female householder, no husband present	11	8	19	2 847	5 030	11	17	38
With related children under 18 years	11	8	19	2 241	4 493	11	17	32
With related children under 5 years	7	—	7	951	2 414	5	—	18
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	153	332	411	35 054	28 436	109	398	547
Persons under 18 years	22	64	168	9 113	12 216	18	154	233
Persons under 5 years	9	1	50	2 944	4 144	8	49	143
Persons 65 years and over	6	—	19	8 324	3 579	7	15	21
Persons 75 years and over	6	—	10	4 321	1 695	—	8	—



**Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 5					District 6				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
All persons .....	396 675	178 777	2 659	2 230	2 807	216 036	361 864	1 011	1 497	3 147
Male .....	194 148	82 570	1 324	989	1 428	106 074	166 286	548	556	1 557
Female .....	202 527	96 207	1 335	1 241	1 379	109 962	195 578	463	941	1 590
Under 5 years .....	25 565	16 444	270	187	296	12 531	32 243	48	89	316
5 to 9 years .....	26 099	16 570	188	202	317	12 729	34 884	96	69	356
10 to 14 years .....	26 435	17 664	262	182	219	13 393	33 860	78	138	348
15 to 19 years .....	29 293	17 688	236	217	233	15 197	35 577	108	112	220
20 to 24 years .....	27 448	13 703	251	178	240	15 661	28 586	82	181	341
25 to 34 years .....	64 179	29 871	445	466	594	34 562	56 314	170	329	641
35 to 44 years .....	62 029	25 056	341	399	385	32 046	49 688	154	201	394
45 to 54 years .....	45 935	14 133	267	256	221	25 510	30 344	143	231	215
55 to 64 years .....	38 255	10 820	214	69	182	21 886	24 635	72	101	132
65 to 74 years .....	31 865	10 213	122	61	72	19 909	22 716	44	31	127
75 to 84 years .....	15 700	5 191	28	13	22	10 242	10 483	16	15	51
85 years and over .....	3 872	1 424	35	—	26	2 370	2 534	—	—	6
3 and 4 years .....	10 456	6 358	116	68	116	5 061	13 159	19	32	137
16 years and over .....	312 921	124 506	1 863	1 620	1 910	174 968	253 874	778	1 196	2 066
18 years and over .....	301 293	117 051	1 783	1 531	1 845	169 337	240 426	707	1 176	2 002
21 years and over .....	283 604	107 488	1 604	1 427	1 665	158 628	218 578	664	1 056	1 764
60 years and over .....	70 840	22 462	256	109	199	43 982	47 872	89	80	250
62 years and over .....	62 905	20 254	200	92	150	39 502	43 102	75	58	228
Median age .....	34.9	27.5	27.7	27.4	26.7	36.2	27.9	30.4	29.8	24.8
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families .....	114 132	42 322	695	363	634	60 085	84 933	276	253	560
With own children under 18 years .....	52 391	23 733	421	262	446	25 341	45 835	170	171	403
Married-couple families .....	97 802	22 332	535	284	513	51 258	44 579	193	197	370
With own children under 18 years .....	44 775	12 566	308	211	354	21 893	24 555	141	143	253
Female householder, no husband present .....	12 252	17 507	150	68	100	6 738	35 307	75	56	139
With own children under 18 years .....	5 802	10 198	109	40	71	2 585	19 544	21	28	99
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	91 758	54 906	620	701	882	50 045	117 060	355	624	1 094
Preprimary .....	5 783	3 151	50	34	70	2 555	6 900	6	27	70
Elementary or high school .....	65 835	44 632	515	510	617	32 945	88 833	243	249	745
College .....	20 140	7 123	55	157	195	14 545	21 327	106	348	279
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over .....	261 835	96 708	1 452	1 264	1 502	146 525	196 714	599	908	1 566
Less than 9th grade .....	37 328	23 559	372	193	169	17 384	45 071	101	107	350
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	46 198	25 935	395	149	290	28 031	49 638	123	117	281
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	82 332	29 020	363	343	415	45 808	55 789	148	178	389
Some college, no degree .....	39 777	8 974	208	227	259	22 161	22 376	98	88	261
Associate degree .....	16 624	3 874	66	74	119	9 610	8 333	53	72	93
Bachelor's degree .....	26 630	3 807	20	115	127	16 187	10 379	62	162	126
Graduate or professional degree .....	12 946	1 309	28	163	123	7 344	5 128	14	184	66
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	68.1	48.8	47.2	72.9	69.4	69.0	51.9	62.6	75.3	59.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	15.1	5.5	3.3	22.0	16.6	16.1	7.9	12.7	38.1	12.3
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over .....	312 921	124 506	1 863	1 620	1 910	174 968	253 874	778	1 196	2 066
In labor force .....	208 876	79 851	1 215	1 107	1 447	108 236	150 745	529	770	1 215
Civilian labor force .....	201 431	77 828	1 191	960	1 231	106 758	149 668	514	770	1 151
Employed .....	192 990	68 921	1 123	934	1 136	102 761	132 787	443	723	1 057
Unemployed .....	8 441	8 907	68	26	95	3 997	16 881	71	47	94
Not in labor force .....	104 045	44 655	648	513	463	66 732	103 129	249	426	851
Females 16 years and over .....	161 862	69 393	928	963	976	90 405	142 116	356	770	1 066
In labor force .....	92 367	41 572	503	592	623	48 007	79 002	194	489	438
Civilian labor force .....	91 605	41 183	503	576	575	47 901	78 802	194	489	429
Employed .....	86 746	35 940	467	554	515	45 878	68 828	173	447	356
Unemployed .....	4 859	5 243	36	22	60	2 023	9 974	21	42	73
Not in labor force .....	69 495	27 821	425	371	353	42 398	63 114	162	281	628
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	23 638	14 095	160	178	168	12 782	28 574	97	107	159
Not enrolled in school .....	5 873	3 521	79	17	61	2 854	6 218	19	19	33
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	2 247	1 979	48	10	13	1 163	3 606	18	19	11
Not high school graduate .....	3 031	1 930	51	17	32	1 464	3 402	18	5	18
Employed .....	1 424	500	22	7	32	600	995	—	—	12
Unemployed .....	503	427	9	—	—	180	711	—	—	—
Not in labor force .....	1 097	993	20	10	—	678	1 684	18	5	6
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Households .....	149 196	54 229	867	394	831	83 381	111 568	384	389	782
Less than \$5,000 .....	8 866	9 103	98	25	54	5 754	21 875	51	48	110
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	13 743	8 322	114	—	72	8 710	19 288	47	50	110
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	13 087	7 365	81	56	69	8 441	15 458	65	47	83
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	28 317	12 010	209	53	229	16 262	22 760	92	108	179
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	26 685	8 434	128	96	159	14 686	14 523	83	40	135
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	28 699	5 772	161	77	132	15 073	11 019	28	21	113
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	20 547	2 909	51	66	65	10 079	5 289	10	43	48
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	5 680	397	17	11	22	2 474	999	—	24	2
\$100,000 or more .....	3 572	117	8	10	36	1 902	357	8	8	2
Mean income (dollars) .....	34 056	20 563	25 293	39 048	35 143	32 492	19 476	21 606	27 936	22 264
Per capita income (dollars) .....	13 117	6 420	7 608	9 383	11 859	12 790	6 151	8 066	9 218	6 550

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 5					Hispanic origin (of any race)	District 6					Hispanic origin (of any race)
	Race				Race							
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.												
All income levels in 1989												
Families .....	114 132	42 322	695	363	634	60 085	84 933	276	253	560		
With related children under 18 years.....	55 804	29 120	480	273	459	27 158	57 434	208	196	435		
With related children under 5 years.....	20 849	12 234	187	116	221	10 200	24 550	49	64	225		
Married-couple families .....	97 802	22 332	535	284	513	51 258	44 579	193	197	370		
With related children under 18 years.....	46 807	14 387	347	217	354	22 887	28 315	145	155	265		
With related children under 5 years.....	18 202	5 841	138	92	188	8 934	11 722	36	51	125		
Female householder, no husband present .....	12 252	17 507	150	68	100	6 738	35 307	75	56	139		
With related children under 18 years.....	6 890	13 311	129	45	84	3 282	26 452	55	41	119		
With related children under 5 years.....	2 080	5 835	49	13	33	906	11 764	13	13	69		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	385 714	174 206	2 606	2 088	2 623	207 189	349 255	945	1 345	2 884		
Persons under 18 years .....	94 267	60 955	863	694	948	46 197	119 849	278	312	1 097		
Persons under 5 years .....	25 347	16 267	270	187	289	12 433	31 830	48	87	316		
Persons 65 years and over .....	49 210	16 166	167	74	113	30 329	34 831	60	42	184		
Persons 75 years and over .....	17 634	6 111	45	13	41	10 881	12 378	16	11	57		
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level												
Families .....	7 287	12 078	164	23	75	4 784	27 973	71	61	124		
With related children under 18 years.....	4 612	9 776	139	23	70	2 875	22 139	64	33	116		
With related children under 5 years.....	2 241	4 958	66	23	46	1 252	10 901	6	18	65		
Married-couple families .....	4 304	3 588	83	16	33	3 110	7 996	29	47	61		
With related children under 18 years.....	2 393	2 376	58	16	28	1 670	5 146	29	27	53		
With related children under 5 years.....	1 267	1 225	38	16	20	828	2 529	—	12	19		
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 599	7 962	77	7	42	1 409	18 525	42	14	50		
With related children under 18 years.....	2 020	7 039	77	7	42	1 057	16 125	35	6	50		
With related children under 5 years.....	889	3 568	28	7	26	359	7 968	6	6	33		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	34 419	55 169	613	167	417	23 689	125 966	273	214	936		
Persons under 18 years .....	9 270	24 322	234	56	187	5 788	53 640	130	31	447		
Persons under 5 years .....	2 932	7 246	54	39	60	1 669	15 480	7	5	100		
Persons 65 years and over .....	8 065	6 807	92	6	46	5 171	15 380	22	18	75		
Persons 75 years and over .....	3 982	2 917	22	6	35	2 464	5 952	13	—	28		



Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present					
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family							
						Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years						
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>3 486 703</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3 436 739</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>3 231 539</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>23 346</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>89 817</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>935 575</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>725 429</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>171 778</b>	<b>54.9</b>
District 1 -----	581 445	2.3	567 836	53.6	535 366	54.7	4 153	38.6	20 032	30.8	155 834	50.8	127 152	49.4	22 786	59.5
<b>COUNTY</b>																
Berkley County (pt.) -----	110 408	2.9	107 219	48.7	99 501	57.0	926	30.8	4 081	34.1	30 118	60.6	25 361	59.8	3 773	67.5
Charleston County (pt.) -----	210 566	2.5	205 342	53.5	194 623	58.1	1 399	33.9	8 248	30.2	53 697	48.2	43 413	46.9	8 066	57.4
Dorchester County (pt.) -----	70 116	2.3	68 507	47.1	63 841	58.2	511	31.1	2 436	26.1	18 934	57.7	15 990	56.9	2 209	63.3
Georgetown County -----	46 302	1.3	45 713	76.9	42 736	37.2	374	63.4	2 936	38.8	12 533	48.8	9 636	46.4	2 419	60.4
Horry County -----	144 053	2.1	141 055	53.2	134 665	52.2	943	47.5	4 341	29.7	40 552	44.3	32 752	42.1	6 319	55.8
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																
Charleston city (pt.) -----	49 185	3.5	47 447	56.4	46 216	61.3	334	34.1	2 353	31.2	11 800	43.6	9 595	42.5	1 751	53.0
Goose Creek city -----	24 692	3.5	23 825	30.2	21 528	72.3	234	31.2	971	34.8	6 857	74.2	5 984	74.1	704	76.8
Hanahan city -----	13 176	2.6	12 833	50.5	12 216	56.2	81	30.9	547	47.5	3 593	46.9	3 049	43.4	391	72.1
Ladson CDP -----	13 534	2.1	13 256	41.8	12 149	60.0	90	33.3	548	16.8	3 592	65.2	3 024	64.1	420	76.0
Mount Pleasant town -----	30 108	2.3	29 417	49.1	27 798	63.7	203	33.3	969	30.8	8 108	50.5	6 909	49.2	1 010	58.8
Myrtle Beach city -----	34 328	3.3	34 036	35.3	32 321	64.3	157	35.7	1 096	27.3	5 999	44.8	4 770	44.0	1 022	52.3
North Charleston city (pt.) -----	54 328	2.7	52 859	41.7	49 134	73.2	291	38.8	2 596	28.0	12 454	56.9	9 595	54.0	2 181	72.1
Socastee CDP -----	10 426	4.0	10 008	36.0	9 474	64.9	101	70.3	419	50.1	2 996	57.8	2 505	55.2	378	72.2
Summerville town -----	22 537	2.0	22 087	45.4	20 380	64.9	150	29.3	686	29.4	6 066	57.3	4 843	56.6	924	61.1
District 2 -----	580 624	2.2	567 849	61.9	537 758	50.5	4 291	34.3	20 507	32.8	153 601	50.2	123 055	48.7	24 653	58.6
<b>COUNTY</b>																
Allen County (pt.) -----	17 691	.6	17 580	70.0	16 296	42.4	92	33.7	287	35.9	4 816	53.7	3 924	53.6	727	51.9
Bladen County -----	11 722	.9	11 613	84.1	10 859	37.2	65	27.7	425	32.7	2 714	48.4	1 611	46.9	196	54.9
Barnwell County -----	20 293	.6	20 170	76.9	18 646	38.3	140	28.6	406	42.6	5 459	52.6	3 941	50.3	1 177	59.7
Beaufort County (pt.) -----	83 231	2.7	80 944	34.0	76 120	62.6	437	23.8	3 627	29.1	22 240	47.1	18 129	44.3	3 381	62.7
Calhoun County (pt.) -----	9 410	.2	9 388	83.1	8 728	28.9	43	44.2	106	41.5	2 528	49.9	1 923	48.8	310	59.0
Colleton County (pt.) -----	13 839	.5	13 776	79.5	12 699	37.2	95	33.7	230	37.0	3 787	48.2	2 902	45.3	745	59.6
Hampton County -----	18 191	.4	18 127	86.5	16 659	27.7	75	45.3	195	55.9	4 938	50.5	3 669	48.7	1 078	59.6
Jasper County -----	15 487	.5	15 403	70.2	14 119	31.6	82	32.9	324	30.6	4 044	51.6	2 826	52.5	936	53.8
Lexington County -----	167 611	1.5	165 120	68.2	155 570	47.3	1 094	38.8	4 113	35.7	47 826	51.5	39 640	50.1	6 317	59.0
Lexington County city (pt.) -----	35 250	1.3	34 781	81.8	32 574	39.1	319	31.7	898	34.4	7 530	49.4	7 295	48.2	1 825	58.6
Richland County (pt.) -----	187 899	3.7	180 947	55.3	175 488	58.7	1 849	34.7	9 896	31.6	45 719	50.0	37 195	48.7	7 011	58.3
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																
Allen city (pt.) -----	26	.1	26	69.2	26	44.3	63	28.6	328	29.6	3 225	42.1	2 514	40.9	617	47.5
Goose Creek city -----	11 163	1.3	11 016	75.0	10 409	44.3	63	33.0	328	29.6	3 225	42.1	2 514	40.9	617	47.5
Columbia city (pt.) -----	59 909	4.6	59 451	49.2	50 231	69.2	466	33.0	3 427	35.4	2 653	46.4	2 033	45.5	1 317	52.1
Danville CDP (pt.) -----	7 786	2.5	7 602	39.2	7 445	53.4	185	9.4	1 278	16.9	2 076	33.9	1 497	38.7	396	50.0
Hilton Head Island town -----	23 464	3.9	22 777	16.9	22 243	65.6	39	28.4	1 005	28.4	2 076	33.9	1 497	38.7	396	50.0
Irmo town -----	1 280	.1	1 135	52.3	1 032	58.2	81	28.4	274	24.5	3 298	43.5	2 879	30.5	747	62.0
Orangeburg city (pt.) -----	1 158	.2	1 135	71.5	1 032	58.2	81	28.4	274	24.5	3 298	43.5	2 879	30.5	747	62.0
St. Andrews CDP -----	25 692	3.0	25 213	60.9	24 264	61.4	29	37.2	1 328	50.6	5 481	51.6	4 416	46.2	251	47.8
Seven Oaks CDP -----	15 722	3.3	15 211	53.4	14 769	53.9	135	41.5	1 328	24.6	5 481	51.6	4 416	46.2	251	47.8
West Columbia city -----	10 588	1.1	10 468	73.1	9 858	47.4	14	17.7	632	35.6	4 521	51.0	3 786	46.7	1 265	53.4
District 3 -----	580 873	.9	575 663	71.0	542 070	40.4	3 003	30.2	10 761	33.8	161 469	46.7	130 403	45.6	24 814	53.5
<b>COUNTY</b>																
Abbeville County -----	23 862	.4	23 755	83.8	22 199	31.1	69	15.9	316	19.3	6 623	46.4	5 214	45.5	1 176	51.0
Allen County (pt.) -----	103 249	1.0	102 169	43.7	95 677	43.2	672	29.6	1 944	36.3	28 827	48.5	23 263	47.1	4 528	57.5
Anderson County -----	145 196	.7	144 250	77.4	135 818	38.3	644	40.2	2 552	32.3	41 770	46.0	34 085	44.9	6 148	52.9
Edgefield County -----	18 375	.7	18 251	67.5	16 935	35.2	146	52.7	314	29.3	4 918	47.3	3 837	49.5	648	52.7
Greenwood County -----	59 567	1.0	58 949	81.3	55 260	40.8	391	25.6	1 201	43.2	16 414	47.3	12 596	44.6	3 095	58.6
Laurens County (pt.) -----	54 011	.5	53 753	83.6	50 309	35.9	254	25.2	848	38.7	14 066	46.9	11 228	46.4	2 845	51.8
McCormick County -----	8 868	.3	8 842	79.3	8 406	37.4	73	30.1	194	56.7	1 495	43.5	1 495	42.8	472	49.8
Oconee County -----	57 494	1.2	56 815	71.8	53 921	42.5	299	29.1	1 148	34.1	14 268	43.9	12 310	42.5	2 310	51.6
Pickens County -----	93 894	1.4	92 550	70.3	88 217	46.6	425	18.8	2 079	27.2	24 272	47.1	20 698	46.8	2 715	48.8
Saluda County -----	16 357	.2	16 329	88.8	15 328	31.0	30	23.3	165	26.7	4 553	44.9	3 719	44.9	658	47.4
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																
Allen city (pt.) -----	19 846	1.5	19 557	47.1	18 382	52.7	147	35.4	456	30.9	5 368	44.9	4 158	43.1	1 021	55.9
Anderson city -----	26 184	.7	26 002	76.6	24 423	50.0	121	29.8	4 633	39.9	6 777	43.6	4 633	39.9	1 890	54.0
Nemason city -----	11 106	6.5	10 384	45.0	10 696	63.8	73	42.5	738	27.0	2 179	40.4	1 904	41.1	200	42.5

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home			Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present				
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years		
						Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"						Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.																
Eastley city	15 224	1.3	75.4	14 280	41.9	88	4.5	368	35.3	4 439	43.7	3 586	42.5	680	50.9	
Greenwood city	20 807	1.2	83.2	19 307	49.1	175	14.9	500	41.4	5 216	45.8	3 363	40.2	1 545	59.5	
North Augusta city	15 366	1.5	22.3	14 308	48.9	47	34.0	245	30.2	4 257	50.4	3 459	47.0	697	65.4	
District 4	581 385	1.6	71.7	541 515	43.9	3 722	33.4	14 294	33.8	161 312	46.3	127 397	45.0	27 327	53.5	
COUNTY																
Greenville County	320 167	1.8	66.4	297 680	46.5	2 135	32.4	8 472	31.0	88 560	47.1	70 493	45.8	14 562	54.7	
Laurens County (pt.)	4 081	.9	79.9	3 828	43.3	21	33.3	80	21.3	1 126	47.1	935	48.1	143	34.3	
Spartanburg County	226 800	1.6	76.7	211 567	41.8	1 485	35.4	5 345	39.0	63 084	45.4	49 588	44.0	10 843	52.1	
Union County	30 337	.2	89.1	28 440	31.9	81	24.7	397	28.0	8 542	44.9	6 381	43.6	1 779	53.5	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Berea CDP	13 535	2.8	74.8	12 547	43.6	158	42.4	373	53.6	3 934	46.8	3 138	44.4	659	60.8	
Gantt CDP	13 891	.8	81.0	12 892	38.0	61	60.7	315	38.4	3 750	47.6	2 720	46.6	825	51.5	
Greenville city	58 282	2.0	65.2	54 311	53.2	303	50.8	1 738	29.7	14 051	44.1	9 271	38.8	4 049	57.1	
Greer city	10 322	.5	80.0	9 550	43.1	56	46.4	189	31.7	2 908	44.2	2 007	41.8	743	51.3	
Moultrie city	11 587	1.6	80.0	10 826	54.9	119	21.0	233	35.2	3 353	53.3	2 855	52.3	393	56.7	
Parker CDP	11 072	.4	82.0	10 321	38.1	26	—	118	25.4	2 960	39.7	2 179	40.6	639	36.3	
Simpsonville town	11 708	2.3	83.1	10 689	49.1	112	55.4	254	37.8	3 348	56.8	2 806	58.4	462	48.9	
Spartanburg city	43 467	2.4	42.4	40 092	47.6	251	45.8	1 396	39.8	10 836	46.6	6 790	41.1	3 417	59.0	
Taylor CDP	19 619	2.6	54.7	18 039	50.1	185	24.3	641	27.6	5 890	50.8	5 052	48.7	736	67.7	
Wide Hampton CDP	20 014	4.0	48.8	18 904	45.1	161	39.1	946	37.0	5 878	40.8	4 926	38.5	751	59.1	
District 5	581 174	.8	73.7	538 634	39.3	3 731	33.1	10 802	33.8	157 641	48.8	121 071	47.8	29 983	53.9	
COUNTY																
Cherokee County	44 506	4.4	79.5	41 385	36.0	213	24.4	447	30.0	12 456	46.7	9 583	44.8	2 375	54.9	
Chester County	32 170	.5	85.5	29 765	31.3	136	14.1	342	30.7	8 673	47.8	6 300	46.3	1 970	34.8	
Cherokee County	38 577	4.4	78.3	35 848	34.3	194	40.5	520	39.4	10 558	49.5	7 976	48.3	2 133	55.8	
Darlington County (pt.)	49 767	3.3	85.2	46 357	36.8	346	28.7	769	29.1	13 587	48.2	10 084	47.0	2 873	54.6	
Dillon County	29 114	.5	85.6	26 784	36.8	244	40.4	537	30.7	7 447	51.0	5 252	51.5	1 924	50.7	
Fairfield County	22 295	4.4	87.1	20 689	27.4	99	37.4	322	39.4	5 678	48.9	3 979	47.9	1 339	55.0	
Kershaw County	43 599	1.1	87.4	40 667	37.3	358	39.4	902	42.0	12 355	48.3	9 787	48.3	2 031	48.3	
Lancaster County	54 516	4.4	75.4	50 499	33.8	211	21.3	810	38.9	15 348	48.3	12 172	46.1	2 523	55.1	
Lee County (pt.)	10 768	.4	91.4	10 017	26.4	114	52.1	146	49.3	2 818	48.9	1 994	47.3	721	35.1	
Marlboro County	29 361	3.3	80.6	27 146	37.1	169	52.1	485	28.9	7 585	49.2	5 016	49.2	1 177	51.1	
Newberry County	33 172	5.5	85.4	30 925	34.4	132	27.3	409	34.8	9 148	45.5	6 884	44.0	1 774	53.9	
Sumter County (pt.)	61 832	2.2	53.7	56 648	56.9	522	34.3	2 487	28.8	15 889	55.3	13 128	54.8	2 555	59.1	
York County	131 497	1.2	59.6	121 904	45.5	812	23.9	2 626	35.6	36 099	47.5	28 916	46.8	5 908	51.7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Gaffney city	13 145	9.9	79.3	12 180	39.6	79	26.6	186	34.9	3 419	45.1	2 168	41.3	1 080	56.3	
Newberry town	10 539	.6	82.3	9 742	45.6	82	34.1	196	25.0	2 776	47.9	1 771	41.2	789	62.6	
Rock Hill city	41 643	1.3	70.2	38 459	50.0	302	23.8	1 135	27.8	10 171	47.3	6 978	46.4	2 829	50.4	
Sumter city (pt.)	27 864	2.5	41.1	25 508	64.4	156	30.1	1 310	37.1	6 328	58.4	5 284	58.4	907	59.0	
District 6	581 202	.7	84.2	536 196	37.5	4 446	36.1	13 421	34.8	145 718	49.2	96 351	48.6	42 215	52.6	
COUNTY																
Bombard County	16 902	.6	84.6	15 677	36.2	150	48.0	395	29.9	4 247	47.5	2 903	47.0	1 123	52.3	
Beaufort County (pt.)	3 194	2.2	79.9	2 908	42.5	29	—	29	31.0	777	52.6	512	48.0	230	60.9	
Berkeley County (pt.)	18 368	3.3	86.1	16 909	25.5	172	23.3	393	26.2	4 524	51.7	3 312	55.5	991	44.0	
Calhoun County (pt.)	3 343	1.1	84.9	3 101	25.2	23	—	100	40.0	896	40.4	636	40.7	189	41.3	
Charleston County (pt.)	84 473	7.7	83.6	76 898	48.3	730	48.5	2 332	36.2	20 299	48.5	11 465	45.9	7 625	55.1	
Clarendon County	28 450	.5	86.1	26 180	34.9	243	18.1	536	44.0	7 520	45.8	5 269	46.9	1 900	45.6	
Colleton County (pt.)	20 538	5.5	85.2	19 071	31.6	106	29.2	261	26.4	5 277	49.5	4 120	50.8	1 097	49.2	
Darlington County (pt.)	12 084	.5	82.3	11 556	34.9	70	58.6	329	43.5	3 270	51.2	2 225	50.4	945	56.5	
Dorchester County (pt.)	12 944	2.2	88.8	12 002	30.5	53	17.0	173	20.8	3 396	45.3	2 467	46.1	753	44.5	
Florence County	114 344	9.9	82.3	105 957	40.0	650	41.4	2 759	36.9	30 155	49.6	22 319	48.8	6 657	51.4	
Lee County (pt.)	7 669	3.3	93.1	7 027	28.4	120	25.0	145	42.1	1 867	49.0	1 115	51.2	641	50.4	
Marion County	33 899	7.7	87.4	31 379	34.9	228	43.9	658	36.9	9 037	50.4	6 161	50.7	2 574	52.2	
Orangeburg County (pt.)	49 553	4.4	84.7	46 073	35.7	349	43.8	950	33.7	12 106	47.8	7 832	47.4	3 631	50.3	
Richland County (pt.)	97 821	1.1	82.4	90 482	41.2	726	37.2	2 944	33.2	22 493	49.6	12 922	47.5	8 264	55.3	



Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home			Family households				
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Total	Female householder, no husband present
						Persons 5 to 17 years							
						Percent who do not speak English "very well"							
	Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Percent who do not speak English "very well"										
District 6—Con.													
COUNTY—Con.													
Sumter County (pt.)	40 805	.6	40 557	37 405	40.6	972	34.7	10 108	49.4	6 478	47.4	3 193	55.5
Williamsburg County	36 815	.2	36 758	33 971	27.7	465	25.6	9 446	51.8	6 615	53.3	2 402	51.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Charleston city (pt.)	31 229	.5	31 061	28 525	45.2	942	27.3	7 169	47.1	3 466	43.3	3 281	54.3
Columbia city (pt.)	45 143	1.7	44 388	41 845	51.1	1 669	29.8	9 438	48.1	4 586	41.6	4 253	57.0
Dentsville CDP (pt.)	4 043	1.1	3 998	3 816	32.8	134	33.6	1 125	46.5	836	45.6	247	48.6
Florence city	29 813	1.5	29 361	27 612	44.9	937	33.1	7 472	45.0	4 983	41.8	2 177	51.4
North Charleston city (pt.)	15 833	1.0	15 679	13 980	63.2	639	40.1	3 634	61.7	1 690	53.5	1 692	73.0
Oroonburg city (pt.)	7 591	.4	7 549	7 167	68.8	21	33.4	1 033	55.1	1 690	53.4	485	57.1
Sumter city (pt.)	14 081	.8	14 001	12 978	45.2	246	33.7	3 408	49.1	1 908	41.0	1 360	61.7

**Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
The State -----	55 140	642 937	6.7	214 933	226 257	26 430	11 001	4 129	10 859	2 167 590	68.3	16.6	381 691	89 190
District 1 -----	9 760	102 089	8.3	37 083	33 119	4 150	2 120	461	1 445	357 496	77.9	19.8	75 816	14 869
COUNTY														
Berkeley County (pt.) -----	1 950	23 255	5.9	5 698	6 398	839	509	83	242	62 410	78.8	12.5	14 445	1 468
Charleston County (pt.) -----	3 421	31 032	15.5	18 212	12 071	1 198	611	112	356	130 176	82.4	27.1	28 106	5 535
Dorchester County (pt.) -----	1 698	13 583	6.8	3 439	3 831	603	289	47	267	41 571	80.4	19.2	9 274	1 080
Georgetown County -----	731	10 268	3.4	2 008	3 001	490	196	119	175	28 431	63.9	15.6	4 577	1 372
Horry County -----	1 960	23 951	4.2	7 726	7 818	1 020	515	100	405	94 908	74.3	16.0	19 414	5 414
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Charleston city (pt.) -----	723	5 755	34.1	8 137	3 593	174	135	10	29	31 023	86.9	38.5	6 109	1 610
Goose Creek city -----	562	6 004	4.0	1 184	1 156	184	101	9	74	12 803	87.3	14.1	2 644	144
Hanahan city -----	133	2 050	11.0	813	791	119	79	—	35	7 963	79.7	15.7	2 189	356
Lodson COP -----	277	2 897	5.0	714	809	68	28	20	20	7 429	82.9	10.6	1 925	126
Maunt Pleasant town -----	758	4 638	15.9	2 172	1 225	69	39	8	22	20 067	90.3	41.8	3 842	837
Myrtle Beach city -----	295	3 192	6.3	2 040	1 128	123	66	16	41	16 459	83.8	21.4	3 176	901
North Charleston city (pt.) -----	811	7 358	7.9	3 652	3 214	437	191	37	90	28 437	80.3	13.6	6 168	574
Socastee COP -----	172	2 029	6.0	463	718	108	58	5	45	6 276	81.1	13.8	1 376	190
Summerville town -----	501	4 232	7.2	1 134	1 105	86	38	12	36	13 463	83.3	25.5	2 830	435
District 2 -----	10 100	103 012	8.5	41 759	38 971	3 426	1 155	417	1 572	359 157	78.1	24.0	67 086	15 416
COUNTY														
Aiken County (pt.) -----	218	3 569	6.8	734	1 183	211	49	24	138	10 581	65.9	9.4	1 765	362
Allendale County -----	186	2 621	4.6	438	781	105	25	9	71	6 890	52.3	9.5	795	236
Bamwell County -----	362	4 370	2.8	609	1 230	151	61	35	55	12 160	59.9	11.9	1 479	388
Beaufort County (pt.) -----	1 553	12 777	10.8	4 511	6 052	440	159	50	161	50 288	84.6	27.3	11 092	3 401
Colhoun County (pt.) -----	140	1 834	13.6	334	574	102	31	8	63	5 953	63.2	11.1	848	214
Colleton County (pt.) -----	258	2 692	8.5	443	938	56	16	13	21	8 656	65.7	10.9	1 496	486
Hampton County -----	307	4 270	4.1	638	1 244	110	46	14	50	10 659	58.9	8.8	1 469	361
Jasper County -----	308	3 582	19.5	450	814	91	34	16	41	9 155	54.5	4.8	1 234	374
Lexington County -----	2 705	31 055	4.1	9 746	10 304	1 096	434	154	508	106 563	77.3	21.0	20 100	3 888
Orangeburg County (pt.) -----	549	7 141	16.0	2 007	2 150	108	33	6	64	21 962	66.9	15.1	3 247	876
Richland County (pt.) -----	3 514	29 101	10.6	21 849	13 701	956	267	88	400	116 290	87.9	35.1	23 561	4 830
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aiken city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—
Cayce city -----	71	1 738	4.8	737	603	59	11	9	39	7 501	73.5	16.5	1 438	413
Columbia city (pt.) -----	668	5 901	18.1	11 217	6 486	335	54	5	75	29 394	90.4	45.7	5 177	1 525
Dentsville COP (pt.) -----	80	1 178	3.3	629	371	43	18	11	14	5 441	84.0	32.5	1 253	159
Hilton Head Island town -----	398	2 682	18.1	1 168	929	78	34	8	36	17 603	93.8	42.5	3 941	1 713
Irmo town -----	372	2 406	4.5	674	540	42	8	18	16	6 755	94.6	35.9	1 059	73
Orangeburg city (pt.) -----	104	868	39.6	507	254	5	—	—	5	4 315	80.9	28.9	725	245
St. Andrews COP -----	339	3 257	10.1	2 752	1 135	209	31	18	160	16 674	85.5	30.6	3 010	318
Seven Oaks COP -----	295	2 662	3.4	1 474	908	51	51	—	—	10 230	92.9	40.6	2 017	367
West Columbia city -----	147	1 322	4.0	827	562	89	22	9	58	7 156	71.2	15.7	1 455	437
District 3 -----	7 945	103 152	5.3	39 540	38 825	4 244	2 052	609	1 583	368 361	64.3	14.4	64 871	17 208
COUNTY														
Abbeville County -----	308	4 487	1.9	1 235	1 648	203	115	17	71	15 061	58.9	10.8	2 458	745
Aiken County (pt.) -----	1 718	19 859	8.0	5 796	5 800	516	241	57	218	65 679	71.4	18.5	12 433	3 023
Anderson County -----	1 673	25 599	5.5	6 626	8 869	1 270	618	197	455	95 330	64.0	12.9	16 535	4 404
Edgefield County -----	285	3 819	7.3	699	1 079	104	60	9	35	11 453	62.6	12.2	1 711	430
Greenwood County -----	887	10 749	4.9	3 842	3 907	365	194	50	121	37 559	64.1	16.0	6 360	1 806
Laurens County (pt.) -----	541	9 831	3.4	2 703	3 735	544	196	77	271	34 322	57.2	11.5	5 992	1 579
McCormick County -----	110	1 630	17.5	265	544	47	3	1	43	5 641	52.5	7.1	806	252
Oconee County -----	743	9 787	1.9	2 626	3 293	414	211	83	120	38 114	63.4	13.3	7 192	2 068
Pickens County -----	1 488	14 178	4.2	15 170	8 921	626	332	82	212	54 715	65.4	16.9	10 053	2 462
Saluda County -----	192	3 213	5.4	578	1 029	155	82	36	37	10 487	59.8	8.0	1 331	439
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aiken city (pt.) -----	414	3 455	13.9	1 150	941	86	34	4	48	13 226	79.5	33.1	2 598	839
Anderson city -----	351	3 987	4.3	1 663	1 860	304	111	52	141	17 217	62.6	17.0	2 778	1 002
Clemson city -----	171	1 164	3.3	4 241	846	—	—	—	—	5 601	88.2	57.0	1 038	356
Easley city -----	307	2 500	4.6	752	897	157	89	42	26	10 209	64.2	16.2	1 946	587
Greenwood city -----	307	3 481	4.6	1 866	1 534	148	85	14	49	12 656	56.9	13.7	2 049	621
North Augusta city -----	282	2 643	6.4	1 080	670	57	44	—	13	10 085	81.9	25.5	1 986	472
District 4 -----	8 788	100 509	7.9	32 592	35 591	4 656	2 090	812	1 754	375 891	67.3	17.6	63 441	15 548
COUNTY														
Greenville County -----	5 195	54 717	10.8	19 953	19 320	2 279	1 111	358	810	207 093	71.6	21.0	35 814	8 601
Laurens County (pt.) -----	35	834	13.4	117	251	25	17	—	8	2 500	59.8	8.6	346	65
Spartanburg County -----	3 331	39 187	4.6	11 431	14 149	2 098	871	379	848	146 403	63.0	14.3	24 382	5 938
Union County -----	227	5 771	1.9	1 091	1 871	254	91	75	88	19 895	55.0	7.2	2 899	944
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Berea COP -----	182	2 045	7.8	582	733	68	44	—	24	8 890	72.3	10.2	1 847	378
Gonit COP -----	222	2 825	5.6	570	908	81	49	5	27	8 733	64.5	14.2	1 606	343
Greenville city -----	854	8 843	15.3	5 886	3 774	344	110	78	156	37 481	72.5	29.3	5 848	1 931
Greer city -----	196	1 553	6.7	213	514	150	62	32	56	6 887	47.6	9.2	994	312
Mauldin city -----	228	2 310	12.1	601	709	20	—	7	13	7 440	88.4	28.4	1 425	198
Porker COP -----	111	1 744	5.8	261	637	223	154	28	41	7 329	39.2	2.1	1 146	329
Simpsonville town -----	276	2 304	9.1	526	616	60	28	19	13	7 223	78.4	21.5	1 158	149
Spartanburg city -----	884	7 025	5.0	3 475	2 983	492	113	94	285	27 048	65.9	23.4	4 190	1 296
Taylors COP -----	378	3 532	13.8	1 146	1 024	94	31	22	41	12 681	86.8	31.2	2 104	349
Wade Hampton COP -----	330	3 049	19.2	1 240	953	79	43	5	31	13 953	87.2	36.3	2 707	887
District 5 -----	9 042	111 711	4.6	27 523	38 120	5 053	1 977	939	2 120	361 605	62.9	12.5	59 019	14 153



Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years				Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over		
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate			Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over	
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed						Not in labor force
District 5—Con. COUNTY														
Cherokee County -----	489	8 225	2.4	1 686	2 892	558	256	113	189	28 178	57.2	9.3	4 441	1 010
Chester County -----	403	6 449	2.4	1 043	2 104	268	93	74	94	20 071	56.9	9.1	3 271	984
Chesterfield County -----	496	7 892	1.8	1 519	2 481	409	143	99	167	24 100	53.9	7.7	3 366	755
Darlington County (pt.) -----	695	9 926	4.7	2 008	3 532	447	128	58	261	31 023	62.4	12.5	4 594	1 108
Dillon County -----	302	6 584	1.6	1 061	1 985	201	68	40	93	17 148	52.5	8.5	2 324	571
Fairfield County -----	383	4 670	6.0	736	1 560	223	87	47	89	13 642	58.1	9.6	2 212	661
Kershaw County -----	854	8 659	5.3	1 329	2 785	264	151	43	70	28 123	67.8	12.5	5 245	1 270
Laconia County -----	784	10 079	2.5	2 030	3 389	462	220	51	191	34 417	60.0	9.6	5 285	1 360
Lee County (pt.) -----	168	2 482	12.7	431	765	67	20	6	41	6 437	53.8	7.5	736	149
Marlboro County -----	497	6 074	1.8	962	2 037	316	78	73	165	17 874	50.9	7.9	2 284	610
Newberry County -----	373	6 213	4.0	1 684	2 215	276	101	59	116	21 275	62.1	12.5	3 182	1 172
Sumter County (pt.) -----	1 167	11 176	9.8	4 236	3 404	382	121	49	202	37 564	79.6	19.1	7 068	1 150
York County -----	2 431	23 282	5.5	8 798	8 971	1 180	511	227	442	81 753	67.5	16.9	15 011	3 353
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Gaffney city -----	148	2 513	2.7	704	958	226	100	58	68	8 114	59.5	12.5	1 297	336
Newberry town -----	108	2 004	6.2	884	807	99	15	39	45	6 454	60.9	14.8	891	364
Rock Hill city -----	838	7 014	4.5	4 757	3 405	364	98	111	155	24 233	62.9	17.7	4 071	1 097
Sumter city (pt.) -----	609	4 320	10.3	2 308	1 124	86	36	-	40	17 249	88.8	25.6	2 862	635
District 6 -----	9 505	122 464	5.9	36 436	41 631	4 901	1 607	891	2 385	345 080	59.2	11.4	51 458	11 996
COUNTY														
Bamberg County -----	229	3 587	3.0	1 619	1 584	200	65	7	128	9 522	59.2	11.2	1 283	373
Beaufort County (pt.) -----	47	835	8.4	88	202	35	-	12	23	1 837	49.4	4.6	208	72
Berkeley County (pt.) -----	284	4 505	4.0	670	1 278	78	35	7	36	10 644	55.2	6.2	1 483	293
Calhoun County (pt.) -----	76	567	15.3	117	194	-	-	-	-	2 204	58.5	13.5	340	114
Charleston County (pt.) -----	1 374	17 270	6.5	5 308	5 602	884	378	156	338	49 182	57.2	9.8	8 053	1 703
Clarendon County -----	456	5 761	5.5	1 154	1 831	284	91	47	146	17 467	54.9	10.2	2 156	585
Colleton County (pt.) -----	327	4 645	5.6	608	1 349	157	50	26	81	12 706	58.9	8.7	2 044	454
Dorchester County (pt.) -----	150	2 587	3.8	423	771	138	36	21	81	7 465	61.8	11.7	1 078	280
Dorchester County (pt.) -----	181	2 573	11.3	436	860	112	29	12	65	8 039	57.5	7.5	970	281
Florence County -----	1 839	23 810	6.0	6 504	7 608	809	253	124	432	70 001	64.3	14.8	11 017	2 501
Lee County (pt.) -----	154	1 783	5.6	274	470	67	12	26	29	4 511	53.0	7.4	371	112
Marion County -----	439	8 130	2.7	1 126	2 255	258	86	54	118	20 362	55.3	9.1	2 783	814
Orangeburg County (pt.) -----	792	10 222	7.9	5 343	4 457	435	134	97	204	28 250	58.9	12.5	4 037	1 147
Richland County (pt.) -----	1 666	18 367	4.4	9 113	7 707	790	230	182	378	58 199	62.5	13.8	9 701	1 940
Sumter County (pt.) -----	883	8 783	6.0	2 242	2 781	364	79	86	199	23 492	54.1	8.3	3 623	719
Williamsburg County -----	608	9 039	8.3	1 411	2 682	290	129	34	127	21 199	55.6	9.9	2 311	608
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Charleston city (pt.) -----	579	6 102	4.0	3 283	2 297	225	112	29	84	17 682	58.3	13.5	2 894	695
Columbia city (pt.) -----	758	7 364	3.6	6 095	3 820	349	75	96	178	26 851	60.3	16.3	4 292	1 045
Dentsville CDP (pt.) -----	50	822	3.8	229	316	-	-	-	-	2 528	67.6	9.8	666	102
Florence city -----	504	5 523	7.6	1 614	1 721	247	40	69	138	18 958	69.1	22.5	2 979	813
North Charleston city (pt.) -----	250	3 320	3.6	556	1 027	344	110	85	137	8 478	52.3	4.0	1 337	196
Orangeburg city (pt.) -----	53	927	7.1	3 108	1 624	48	7	15	26	2 916	56.5	15.5	434	185
Sumter city (pt.) -----	394	2 933	4.4	1 160	1 057	101	17	31	53	8 035	54.3	9.9	1 337	327

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected Subdivision] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over														
	Labor force			Workers			Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years					
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force	Means of transportation to work		Total	Total	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks						
	Total	Female		Percent un- employed	Percent using car, truck, or van						Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation			
Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Total	Total	Percent in labor force	Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force	
The State	2 649 383	1 400 424	66.0	58.3	1 698 098	5.6	1 636 356	92.4	16.9	1.1	1 894 485	1 431 129	1 092 252	66.5	188 581
District 1	442 738	224 460	69.3	59.8	276 042	4.6	289 025	90.8	15.3	.9	331 629	250 521	189 928	62.0	31 671
COUNTY															
Berkley County (pt.)	77 935	38 997	72.1	59.6	48 071	4.7	52 874	94.2	15.9	.4	60 075	46 659	36 664	57.2	6 745
Charleston County (pt.)	165 989	82 926	71.6	61.6	104 134	4.0	112 783	86.9	13.2	1.0	128 310	98 141	74 092	63.9	11 137
Dorchester County (pt.)	51 087	25 489	70.3	60.2	32 516	4.4	33 902	94.8	16.1	3.4	38 762	29 569	22 899	59.7	4 589
Georgetown County	34 122	18 224	61.9	54.5	21 040	6.4	19 343	90.2	20.0	.8	23 087	16 214	11 701	65.0	2 486
Horry County	113 605	58 824	66.0	58.7	70 281	5.1	70 123	92.9	16.6		81 395	59 938	44 572	64.8	6 734
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Charleston city (pt.)	41 007	22 215	66.1	59.3	26 004	3.2	25 900	85.9	9.8	1.5	31 152	22 054	15 783	65.8	2 226
Goose Creek city	15 524	7 656	73.9	56.9	6 320	4.1	10 917	93.8	16.2	.4	12 363	9 770	7 710	47.7	1 472
Hanahan city	10 461	5 011	70.2	58.5	6 370	3.3	7 005	94.3	16.5	.7	8 063	6 244	4 902	54.0	687
Ladson CDP	9 356	4 566	63.8	63.8	6 069	4.8	6 431	94.8	15.3	.3	7 603	5 856	4 653	58.3	827
Mount Pleasant town	23 342	12 155	74.5	65.4	16 905	2.0	16 863	95.1	11.3	.3	18 462	14 918	11 195	65.7	1 711
Myrtle Beach city	20 426	9 677	73.9	64.6	11 672	5.3	14 173	89.0	15.0	1.2	15 872	12 150	8 720	62.2	1 039
North Charleston city (pt.)	41 891	17 697	79.9	65.1	21 614	5.4	31 652	74.6	13.5	1.0	34 945	27 689	21 638	61.2	3 485
Socastee CDP	7 754	3 887	77.6	69.8	5 557	2.9	5 724	95.0	14.7	.8	6 377	4 984	3 832	57.2	614
Summerville town	16 394	8 655	70.3	59.2	10 345	4.7	10 857	94.2	16.4	.2	12 305	9 490	6 932	61.5	1 600
District 2	447 187	230 323	69.4	62.3	290 071	4.5	291 952	90.8	15.0	.9	333 054	254 760	194 438	69.2	33 058
COUNTY															
Aiken County (pt.)	13 110	6 591	63.1	55.8	8 264	6.4	7 584	95.2	22.6	.4	9 070	6 711	5 286	63.7	896
Alendale County	8 589	4 296	52.0	48.1	4 444	11.1	3 940	90.7	25.9	.4	5 125	3 442	2 533	56.9	556
Barnwell County	14 752	7 883	65.0	57.5	9 561	10.0	8 555	94.7	27.1	.3	9 946	7 299	5 350	70.5	1 341
Beaufort County (pt.)	64 400	31 491	68.5	58.4	34 186	4.7	41 362	81.7	14.0	1.8	46 795	35 092	26 319	65.7	5 000
Calhoun County (pt.)	7 050	3 756	63.4	53.4	4 326	6.1	4 023	94.1	17.7	.3	4 578	3 537	2 708	61.5	482
Colleton County (pt.)	10 392	5 496	65.6	56.5	5 587	5.8	6 151	93.3	20.0	1.2	6 927	5 195	4 143	71.4	872
Hampton County	13 041	7 061	58.6	51.1	7 602	6.2	6 974	91.7	20.8	.4	8 288	6 078	4 519	64.4	1 035
Jasper County	10 951	5 873	60.3	54.4	6 557	6.3	6 036	90.9	24.5	2.4	7 067	5 214	3 805	68.2	933
Lexington County	128 539	66 878	72.7	64.8	93 011	3.7	88 596	95.6	15.4	.7	99 149	78 959	62 353	68.5	9 375
Orangeburg County (pt.)	26 508	14 328	64.2	55.8	16 960	6.5	15 648	94.5	19.8	.9	18 017	13 522	10 084	71.3	2 039
Richland County (pt.)	149 855	76 670	72.2	67.2	98 573	3.3	103 083	88.7	11.0	.9	118 092	89 711	67 338	73.5	10 529
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aiken city (pt.)	26	17	34.6	34.6	9	4.9	9	100.0	16.4	1.6	18	9	9	77.2	594
Cayuga city	8 945	4 890	68.1	60.5	6 066	4.9	5 746	93.9	16.4	1.3	6 388	4 994	3 741	66.6	1 044
Columbia city (pt.)	45 190	22 410	69.6	63.6	23 648	3.6	29 745	71.8	8.1	1.3	35 323	23 916	16 216	66.6	2 104
Dentsville CDP (pt.)	19 867	10 437	71.9	67.2	4 533	3.7	4 403	94.8	12.4	1.9	5 441	4 062	3 153	86.2	356
Hilton Head Island town	2 074	1 036	61.0	55.2	12 104	2.8	11 638	89.5	9.4	1.9	13 359	10 274	7 398	68.2	1 062
Irmo town	2 097	1 036	84.8	77.4	6 343	3.0	6 328	95.4	12.0	.2	6 544	5 429	4 718	80.8	1 117
Orangeburg city (pt.)	5 009	2 738	65.8	58.2	3 266	4.1	3 113	96.9	14.5	.3	3 551	2 733	2 037	82.9	313
St. Andrews CDP	21 574	10 464	71.2	74.7	15 286	2.4	14 880	107.3	10.7	.3	17 658	14 341	10 963	77.8	786
Seven Oaks CDP	12 382	6 454	76.0	67.5	9 363	2.8	9 023	96.1	12.3	.2	10 264	8 115	6 064	67.6	539
West Columbia city	8 720	4 882	68.1	63.8	5 909	4.2	5 614	93.0	17.8	1.4	6 269	4 900	3 678	64.2	786
District 3	452 047	237 858	63.9	56.5	288 506	5.4	268 199	94.9	17.3	.3	315 810	236 687	182 948	68.1	29 312
COUNTY															
Abbeville County	18 430	9 855	61.5	55.1	11 336	5.5	10 517	95.3	20.8	.4	12 277	9 039	6 774	74.9	1 350
Aiken County (pt.)	78 127	41 492	64.5	55.8	50 240	5.4	46 840	95.7	17.8	.3	53 892	40 927	32 774	62.8	5 257
Anderson County	113 450	60 547	65.4	57.6	74 113	5.1	69 186	95.3	15.3	.3	79 252	61 692	47 912	68.4	7 130
Edgefield County	13 657	7 033	64.8	56.1	8 826	5.7	8 164	93.5	26.2	1.2	9 229	7 144	5 298	70.2	1 123
Greenville County	46 025	23 033	64.1	56.8	29 450	5.6	27 353	95.1	16.6	.2	31 359	23 748	18 158	70.4	3 271
Laurens County (pt.)	42 084	22 517	63.1	57.1	26 494	6.6	24 362	95.0	17.6	.5	28 863	22 301	17 280	73.9	3 074
McCormick County	6 979	3 177	50.9	55.5	3 539	8.6	3 700	95.4	26.1	.3	4 359	3 237	2 135	72.1	391
Oconee County	45 108	23 417	63.7	56.2	28 890	5.3	26 834	95.7	16.9	.2	31 072	23 629	18 901	67.7	2 645
Pickens County	75 600	38 317	63.4	56.0	47 846	7.6	44 683	93.1	15.4	.3	56 693	38 957	28 682	66.8	4 323
Spartanburg County	12 587	6 598	63.5	55.7	7 970	7.6	7 286	93.0	27.9	.6	8 430	6 453	5 082	68.2	748



Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over												Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force		
	Labor force			Workers			Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years					
	Percent in labor force		Total	Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work		Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total		Percent in labor force	
	Total	Female		Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools		Percent using public trans- portation	Total		Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks					
District 3—Con.															
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aiken city (pt.)	15 274	8 330	59.9	51.2	9 134	5.0	8 556	19.3	95.4	12.6	7 319	5 635	1 208	60.7	897
Anderson city	20 820	12 033	58.9	52.1	12 235	7.5	11 131	16.4	91.5	16.4	9 658	6 834	1 452	67.8	1 241
Clemson city	9 684	4 286	58.0	52.5	5 601	5.8	4 957	12.2	90.7	12.2	4 120	2 192	346	54.3	236
Essex city	12 115	6 580	66.5	57.2	8 048	5.3	7 474	15.1	92.5	15.1	6 799	5 290	1 296	70.0	789
Greenwood city	16 238	9 305	59.0	51.5	9 565	7.7	8 637	20.1	92.1	20.1	7 461	5 576	1 296	70.1	1 151
North Augusta city	11 808	6 338	68.2	59.2	8 032	3.6	7 604	15.9	97.7	15.9	6 735	5 496	1 132	65.5	858
District 4	454 644	240 481	66.9	58.6	303 767	4.9	284 143	14.3	94.3	14.3	253 842	197 238	34 401	65.3	29 019
COUNTY															
Greenville County	250 175	132 429	67.9	59.3	169 686	4.6	159 316	13.1	93.9	13.1	142 238	110 015	19 459	63.7	16 033
Laurens County (pt.)	3 140	1 862	70.2	62.9	2 204	3.6	2 094	18.1	97.3	18.1	1 877	1 577	223	68.6	244
Spartanburg County	177 598	93 394	66.1	58.4	117 179	5.0	109 230	14.7	94.9	14.7	97 691	76 331	13 004	67.1	11 266
Union County	23 731	12 996	62.1	53.7	14 698	6.6	13 503	25.0	94.3	25.0	12 036	9 315	1 715	67.8	1 476
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Berea CDP	10 809	5 768	68.6	58.4	7 397	4.6	6 863	12.6	97.3	12.6	6 189	5 027	838	70.6	701
Gantt CDP	10 554	5 704	70.6	64.5	7 444	5.6	6 899	16.4	95.1	16.4	6 078	4 651	829	70.2	729
Greenville city	46 748	26 025	65.1	57.3	30 402	5.7	28 203	13.8	85.4	13.8	24 852	17 552	3 003	63.9	2 752
Greer city	8 115	4 575	58.7	48.8	4 750	2.5	4 354	10.4	91.8	10.4	3 809	3 000	645	63.6	560
Moultrie city	8 833	4 616	77.2	69.1	6 781	2.7	6 556	17.4	96.9	17.4	5 782	4 560	736	74.7	688
Porter CDP	8 749	4 667	60.3	49.8	5 274	2.7	4 743	10.4	94.9	10.4	4 126	3 210	636	67.1	658
Simpsonville town	8 559	4 553	77.6	68.8	4 495	3.7	4 279	13.5	98.1	13.5	5 547	4 931	910	75.1	922
Spartanburg city	33 749	19 076	60.9	53.9	20 498	6.9	18 480	16.1	90.0	16.1	16 377	11 935	2 677	64.8	2 434
Taylors CDP	14 805	7 864	75.3	66.3	11 138	3.0	10 712	9.5	96.9	9.5	9 573	7 610	1 549	66.1	1 225
Wade Hampton CDP	16 302	8 761	68.6	60.1	11 183	3.8	10 637	8.8	96.0	8.8	9 315	7 210	1 011	57.0	707
District 5	441 416	233 379	66.0	57.9	281 716	6.2	268 699	19.5	94.3	19.5	235 889	182 045	35 648	68.0	32 326
COUNTY															
Cherokee County	34 288	18 246	66.3	58.6	22 691	6.9	20 831	17.5	94.4	17.5	18 461	14 147	2 475	70.1	2 295
Chester County	24 286	13 119	63.6	56.4	15 429	7.2	13 954	23.1	94.8	23.1	12 504	9 642	1 842	70.8	1 879
Chesterfield County	29 220	15 587	63.8	56.3	18 615	6.9	17 020	22.2	94.5	22.2	14 573	11 256	2 250	67.5	2 073
Dorlington County (pt.)	37 780	20 479	62.6	54.9	23 623	5.1	22 025	15.7	93.1	15.7	18 995	14 580	2 747	65.3	2 456
Dillon County	21 075	11 750	60.6	54.5	12 735	7.4	11 534	22.4	91.9	22.4	9 842	7 518	1 804	67.2	1 621
Fairfield County	16 712	8 847	61.8	56.5	10 312	7.2	9 320	25.3	94.1	25.3	8 111	6 319	1 305	76.2	1 372
Kershaw County	33 279	17 509	65.7	57.9	21 776	5.1	20 379	18.2	95.1	18.2	18 410	14 137	2 676	67.3	2 283
Lancaster County	41 497	22 064	66.6	59.1	27 545	6.1	25 360	22.8	95.9	22.8	22 834	17 446	3 282	68.2	2 189
Lee County (pt.)	7 904	4 374	60.1	51.1	4 730	7.0	4 338	24.4	94.3	24.4	3 845	2 877	744	59.1	1 469
Marlboro County	21 917	11 972	62.0	55.1	13 099	9.6	11 607	27.3	91.4	27.3	9 819	7 475	1 758	67.9	1 585
Newberry County	25 753	13 721	60.9	55.8	16 136	6.4	14 880	22.9	92.8	22.9	13 041	10 198	2 029	73.1	1 854
Sumter County (pt.)	46 322	22 100	72.4	59.3	24 353	6.3	21 460	14.2	94.9	14.2	22 520	22 017	4 577	59.3	3 416
York County	101 383	53 611	69.8	61.3	70 672	5.1	65 991	17.6	94.6	17.6	57 934	44 433	8 159	71.1	7 834
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Gaffney city	10 100	5 675	63.2	57.0	6 385	9.3	5 728	19.0	91.8	19.0	4 831	3 519	781	66.5	672
Newberry town	32 088	16 522	56.7	52.2	4 573	9.2	4 081	23.6	91.0	23.6	3 567	2 684	483	77.5	705
Rock Hill city	32 455	18 152	66.8	59.3	21 640	6.9	19 908	19.9	92.7	19.9	17 062	12 408	2 573	73.6	2 646
Sumter city (pt.)	21 239	9 225	75.0	58.3	8 296	6.4	15 198	11.9	93.4	11.9	13 522	11 179	1 962	55.0	1 480
District 6	431 351	233 923	60.4	54.6	257 996	8.1	234 338	21.3	89.0	21.3	199 430	145 655	36 694	67.0	33 195
COUNTY															
Bombard County	12 705	6 891	56.6	49.4	7 160	9.7	6 324	26.5	90.0	26.5	5 361	3 770	963	61.3	802
Beaufort County (pt.)	2 202	1 216	58.8	55.7	1 292	9.4	1 141	36.1	88.0	36.1	970	667	246	70.7	194
Berkley County (pt.)	13 077	6 735	58.0	52.3	7 021	8.6	6 334	23.2	89.2	23.2	5 695	4 256	1 274	62.2	976
Calhoun County (pt.)	2 617	1 413	63.0	54.3	2 432	7.4	2 199	29.7	90.1	29.7	1 299	862	200	70.0	180
Charleston County (pt.)	61 951	32 911	59.4	54.3	35 786	9.0	32 669	20.5	93.5	20.5	27 151	19 048	5 900	65.4	5 428
Clerdon County	20 970	11 232	58.0	51.2	12 100	8.2	10 959	21.2	92.7	21.2	9 198	6 868	1 777	64.6	1 659
Colleton County (pt.)	15 171	8 039	57.5	48.1	6 629	7.8	6 050	26.1	92.7	26.1	6 610	4 981	1 177	54.6	904
Dorlington County (pt.)	8 842	5 053	63.2	58.5	5 584	7.6	5 041	19.0	91.0	19.0	4 267	3 166	901	74.5	759
Dorchester County (pt.)	9 775	5 235	57.6	49.3	5 594	8.7	5 032	22.7	93.3	22.7	4 355	3 356	739	71.0	793
Florence County	85 638	46 358	64.3	57.1	54 916	5.3	51 339	17.1	93.6	17.1	45 203	33 534	6 790	65.6	6 241

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE 103RD CONGRESS

SOUTH CAROLINA 41

[illegible]



**Table 21. Disability Status: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over			Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self- core limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
The State -----	2 183 432	9.1	5.3	6.1	2.7	4.8	380 110	23.4	18.4	14.1	33.4	79.8	18.5	77.2
District 1 -----	355 935	7.9	4.1	5.0	2.1	3.9	52 193	21.8	16.9	13.0	38.1	79.0	19.2	76.9
COUNTY														
Berkeley County (pt.) -----	64 182	7.5	3.9	4.4	1.7	3.4	5 260	26.3	20.3	15.3	36.5	76.9	13.4	74.9
Charleston County (pt.) -----	131 339	6.4	2.9	4.6	1.7	3.7	19 078	22.2	16.8	13.4	44.0	79.7	22.2	78.4
Dorchester County (pt.) -----	42 095	8.1	4.2	5.2	2.5	4.2	4 077	21.4	18.0	11.8	40.5	79.4	17.6	77.8
Georgetown County -----	28 017	10.2	5.8	7.3	2.8	6.2	5 848	23.6	18.3	14.9	33.5	76.6	22.4	73.6
Horry County -----	90 302	9.7	5.5	5.2	2.7	3.7	17 930	19.4	15.4	11.7	34.0	79.9	18.9	77.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Charleston city (pt.) -----	33 487	4.5	1.9	4.4	1.2	3.7	6 086	22.2	16.1	14.3	45.2	76.2	22.9	75.4
Goose Creek city -----	11 475	5.4	2.3	3.3	1.3	2.8	463	30.2	23.5	20.3	44.1	69.9	9.7	69.2
Hanahan city -----	8 290	7.6	3.8	3.4	2.1	2.4	1 001	19.6	15.3	10.7	42.6	77.3	7.9	76.1
Ladson CDP -----	7 892	6.0	3.2	3.7	1.7	2.8	374	24.1	22.5	10.2	41.3	78.7	10.5	77.6
Mount Pleasant town -----	20 059	4.3	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.5	2 380	17.1	13.3	10.7	54.2	84.4	22.9	83.7
Myrtle Beach city -----	14 087	8.0	3.4	3.9	2.2	2.5	2 917	16.4	12.0	11.9	43.6	82.5	43.3	80.2
North Charleston city (pt.) -----	27 470	7.5	3.5	4.8	1.9	3.8	2 432	23.0	18.4	12.4	42.4	80.6	24.0	78.8
Sacastee CDP -----	6 778	8.6	4.0	4.6	2.7	3.2	513	19.9	19.9	9.4	43.6	83.9	25.1	82.0
Summerville town -----	13 165	7.7	3.7	6.4	2.1	5.5	1 738	19.6	17.2	9.6	43.9	80.1	14.6	78.7
District 2 -----	361 564	7.7	4.0	4.7	2.1	3.6	56 160	19.9	15.7	11.4	38.7	81.4	20.7	79.4
COUNTY														
Aiken County (pt.) -----	10 989	11.2	5.9	5.7	2.9	4.2	1 660	20.7	16.6	10.5	35.3	78.5	13.8	75.4
Allendale County -----	6 115	9.3	7.1	7.8	3.9	5.9	1 441	23.9	18.7	12.5	15.4	74.6	11.2	71.5
Barnwell County -----	12 168	9.7	5.3	7.0	2.7	5.7	2 336	22.4	19.0	14.0	31.6	80.6	14.5	77.6
Beaufort County (pt.) -----	44 169	7.4	3.6	4.4	1.8	3.4	10 033	11.0	8.3	6.8	40.2	77.6	13.8	75.9
Colleton County (pt.) -----	5 810	9.8	7.0	6.5	3.4	4.9	1 144	25.1	18.6	15.9	25.3	77.0	17.9	73.8
Calleton County (pt.) -----	8 519	10.4	6.7	5.0	2.9	3.2	1 775	26.8	19.8	17.8	29.0	79.7	15.1	76.2
Hampton County -----	10 733	11.1	7.9	6.9	3.1	5.4	2 200	31.8	22.8	20.8	21.2	74.7	21.6	70.3
Jasper County -----	8 905	11.6	6.9	8.2	4.0	6.9	1 863	30.4	25.6	17.6	30.4	76.2	15.0	73.3
Lexington County -----	112 813	7.7	3.9	4.2	2.0	3.1	14 102	21.4	17.6	11.1	42.3	83.9	19.6	81.9
Orangeburg County (pt.) -----	21 985	9.4	5.7	6.9	3.0	5.4	4 091	25.1	20.0	13.8	30.6	79.5	22.6	76.5
Richland County (pt.) -----	119 358	5.9	2.7	3.8	1.6	3.0	15 515	17.9	13.7	10.5	46.2	82.7	29.2	81.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aiken city (pt.) -----	18	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	50.0	—	50.0
Coyce city -----	7 356	12.0	6.6	6.6	3.8	4.5	1 430	21.1	17.6	9.7	41.4	85.3	20.9	82.4
Columbia city (pt.) -----	30 379	4.3	1.7	2.8	1.2	2.2	5 382	17.1	13.4	10.4	49.0	76.3	39.9	75.5
Dentsville CDP (pt.) -----	5 245	5.2	2.3	6.1	1.8	5.6	584	18.0	10.3	16.1	46.5	87.0	34.4	85.8
Hilton Head Island town -----	15 060	3.9	1.6	3.4	—	3.0	4 756	6.8	4.5	4.2	43.9	78.2	12.6	77.3
Irmo town -----	7 462	3.6	1.4	1.4	—	—	261	17.2	14.9	6.5	48.9	89.0	46.2	87.8
Orangeburg city (pt.) -----	3 887	7.7	3.5	1.6	1.0	1.0	1 091	19.0	11.9	13.3	46.8	81.8	17.5	79.8
St. Andrews CDP -----	17 148	5.9	2.9	3.5	1.3	2.5	1 392	20.3	13.9	14.1	44.4	90.8	21.8	88.9
Seven Oaks CDP -----	11 124	4.0	1.3	2.3	—	1.8	1 092	16.9	14.3	7.3	57.2	82.9	20.2	82.4
West Columbia city -----	7 117	9.3	4.8	3.9	2.0	2.6	1 568	18.4	15.4	10.5	36.1	84.5	17.0	81.3
District 3 -----	373 468	9.6	5.8	5.3	2.7	3.9	72 193	22.9	18.4	13.5	32.1	79.7	15.8	76.8
COUNTY														
Abbeville County -----	14 896	9.5	5.9	6.0	2.9	4.6	3 326	25.0	20.1	14.6	30.2	78.6	24.9	75.4
Aiken County (pt.) -----	65 524	9.2	5.2	4.5	2.3	3.1	11 638	20.3	16.2	12.4	34.1	79.0	13.5	76.3
Anderson County -----	93 139	9.8	6.2	5.9	2.9	4.4	19 286	23.4	18.2	14.2	30.9	82.2	15.4	79.0
Edgefield County -----	11 347	10.6	6.1	6.9	3.3	5.5	2 114	27.9	23.9	15.6	38.0	80.0	23.1	77.4
Greenwood County -----	37 358	9.5	5.6	5.9	2.6	4.5	7 971	23.2	18.5	13.4	31.4	81.3	17.7	78.1
Laurens County (pt.) -----	34 455	10.8	6.9	6.2	3.0	4.5	6 863	24.1	18.4	13.9	27.6	80.4	16.6	76.5
McCormick County -----	4 623	10.2	6.2	11.8	3.8	10.6	1 081	27.3	21.2	18.6	34.8	78.1	7.9	76.3
Oconee County -----	37 061	10.8	6.7	5.4	3.0	3.7	7 681	23.1	20.1	11.6	31.2	80.5	12.8	77.2
Pickens County -----	64 867	8.0	4.5	3.3	2.2	2.1	10 060	21.4	17.3	13.1	35.3	75.1	17.3	73.2
Soluda County -----	10 198	10.2	6.3	6.6	3.0	5.1	2 173	24.2	19.9	12.7	31.2	80.3	7.3	77.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aiken city (pt.) -----	11 771	8.0	3.9	4.1	2.1	3.0	2 877	14.6	10.9	10.0	40.7	78.2	17.1	76.4
Anderson city -----	15 336	10.5	6.3	5.8	2.6	4.6	4 760	24.3	18.6	16.2	35.8	80.7	21.4	77.5
Clemson city -----	8 294	3.8	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.3	1 335	17.8	16.4	11.5	35.6	67.3	18.9	66.6
Easley city -----	9 784	9.5	5.9	4.8	3.0	3.2	2 184	22.1	18.3	11.8	31.0	84.5	16.6	81.3
Greenwood city -----	12 680	10.4	6.4	6.0	2.8	4.5	3 104	24.9	21.6	13.4	27.6	77.9	20.2	74.2
North Augusta city -----	9 862	7.5	3.7	4.0	1.8	2.6	1 834	18.8	14.9	10.5	42.0	81.6	28.7	79.5
District 4 -----	378 754	9.1	5.3	5.1	2.6	3.7	68 663	22.7	18.3	13.3	33.9	82.2	17.1	79.5
COUNTY														
Greenville County -----	210 400	8.3	4.5	4.6	2.4	3.3	36 567	22.1	17.7	12.5	36.8	82.0	19.4	79.6
Laurens County (pt.) -----	2 740	9.7	5.0	6.5	3.8	4.2	400	29.5	29.5	15.8	46.0	83.1	33.3	81.4
Spartanburg County -----	146 472	9.9	6.1	5.7	3.0	4.1	27 377	22.5	18.6	13.7	31.7	82.8	14.5	79.7
Union County -----	19 142	11.4	7.8	6.7	3.2	5.2	4 319	28.8	20.6	17.8	24.3	80.9	12.7	76.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Berea CDP -----	9 191	8.3	4.6	4.7	2.3	3.6	1 349	25.1	21.3	15.0	38.0	81.8	13.7	79.7
Gantt CDP -----	9 320	10.1	5.3	7.2	2.5	5.9	1 220	21.0	15.7	12.1	40.3	82.3	33.0	79.2
Greenville city -----	37 076	8.0	4.4	4.3	2.1	3.2	8 783	22.4	17.8	12.1	35.6	82.2	25.7	79.6
Greer city -----	6 064	14.5	9.2	9.5	5.2	7.2	1 853	25.5	21.1	14.7	33.4	82.7	22.2	78.5
Moultrie city -----	7 968	5.0	2.0	3.4	1.5	2.4	824	14.9	13.3	7.9	53.5	84.7	34.4	83.9
Parker CDP -----	7 019	16.5	11.2	8.3	5.8	5.4	1 643	28.2	22.3	17.6	26.3	80.7	6.6	75.7
Simpsonville town -----	7 715	5.4	2.5	3.9	1.5	3.3	708	24.0	22.7	11.6	39.0	87.3	14.5	85.8
Spartanburg city -----	26 686	10.3	6.2	5.4	2.7	4.1	6 240	21.3	16.7	14.0	33.2	78.1	18.5	75.0
Taylors CDP -----	13 281	6.4	2.6	3.2	1.3	2.6	1 473	16.7	12.7	10.0	43.5	84.9	10.5	83.2
Wade Hampton CDP -----	13 382	6.5	3.3	3.6	1.7	2.8	2 920	16.0	13.4	8.3	37.2	82.1	13.0	80.3
District 5 -----	360 639	9.3	5.6	6.4	2.7	5.0	65 630	24.4	19.3	14.8	32.3	80.3	18.2	77.5
COUNTY														

Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
District 5—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Cherokee County .....	28 456	10.2	6.7	5.1	2.6	4.0	5 553	25.5	20.2	14.3	28.4	82.8	8.9	79.1
Chester County .....	19 895	9.1	6.3	7.0	3.3	5.6	4 244	25.9	19.4	16.8	27.0	80.3	15.4	77.5
Chesterfield County .....	24 106	10.7	7.2	8.0	3.2	6.0	4 721	27.2	21.6	15.7	26.4	80.4	10.8	76.7
Darlington County (pt.) .....	31 434	10.8	6.9	9.8	3.4	8.2	5 607	25.1	20.5	15.4	27.2	78.6	18.8	74.9
Dillon County .....	17 387	11.4	7.5	8.4	3.7	6.6	3 428	30.6	23.8	18.2	25.3	76.8	15.4	73.1
Fairfield County .....	13 539	9.4	6.2	7.0	3.3	5.4	2 749	24.4	18.9	16.4	30.9	78.5	34.3	75.4
Kershaw County .....	27 708	8.9	5.2	7.1	2.8	5.6	5 118	23.7	19.2	13.3	33.0	80.3	20.7	77.6
Lancaster County .....	34 619	9.4	5.8	6.0	2.7	4.6	6 538	23.2	19.2	14.2	31.3	82.7	19.4	79.4
Lee County (pt.) .....	6 490	10.1	5.5	8.9	2.8	7.4	1 305	34.5	26.4	21.0	35.3	74.0	20.6	71.5
Marlboro County .....	17 675	13.2	8.8	8.1	4.5	5.7	3 579	31.2	25.6	19.2	24.6	79.0	19.5	74.3
Newberry County .....	20 455	8.8	5.1	6.4	3.0	4.8	4 981	22.8	17.4	14.1	31.2	80.4	19.2	77.8
Sumter County (pt.) .....	31 986	7.7	3.8	5.8	2.0	4.7	4 600	21.3	16.2	13.8	41.4	76.6	25.5	74.9
York County .....	86 889	7.5	3.8	4.3	1.9	3.2	13 207	20.3	15.8	12.3	42.4	82.3	17.6	80.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Gaffney city .....	8 120	10.6	6.7	4.4	2.2	3.6	1 929	23.4	18.0	14.3	27.9	80.1	—	76.3
Newberry town .....	6 104	9.5	5.5	6.4	3.0	4.7	1 752	23.5	17.9	14.4	27.0	77.4	26.3	74.1
Rock Hill city .....	27 077	6.7	4.1	5.8	2.0	4.8	4 601	24.1	18.1	15.0	31.9	80.9	15.9	78.8
Sumter city (pt.) .....	11 141	7.2	3.5	4.9	2.1	3.7	2 187	18.1	15.4	10.7	44.7	73.3	30.1	72.1
District 6 .....	353 072	11.1	7.2	10.4	3.9	8.6	65 271	28.3	21.4	18.0	27.6	76.2	20.2	72.8
COUNTY														
Bomborg County .....	10 486	11.4	7.4	11.5	4.4	9.3	2 103	25.4	16.7	18.5	27.9	70.6	26.9	67.5
Beaufort County (pt.) .....	1 774	15.2	10.5	17.5	5.4	13.5	426	34.7	28.4	25.1	21.2	78.8	—	74.1
Berkeley County (pt.) .....	10 544	12.1	8.7	11.9	4.5	8.9	1 911	26.0	23.1	11.8	22.6	71.3	13.4	67.8
Colhoun County (pt.) .....	2 053	4.6	2.0	5.4	1.9	4.9	546	22.3	14.7	13.7	45.7	76.1	50.0	75.2
Charleston County (pt.) .....	50 319	11.6	7.4	12.0	4.3	10.4	9 655	27.3	20.8	17.7	28.8	74.3	25.7	71.0
Clarendon County .....	17 005	12.3	8.1	14.3	4.7	12.5	3 669	32.8	25.7	18.9	24.3	74.9	18.0	71.1
Colleton County (pt.) .....	12 464	13.7	9.6	10.5	4.0	8.4	2 470	34.5	26.5	20.3	23.4	74.7	10.5	70.0
Oorlington County (pt.) .....	7 285	10.1	7.5	11.8	3.6	10.2	1 413	27.3	19.5	18.4	22.8	78.8	7.3	75.6
Oorchester County (pt.) .....	7 883	11.0	8.4	7.5	3.9	5.3	1 768	28.8	23.6	20.5	21.3	74.8	17.0	71.0
Florence County .....	71 922	9.9	6.5	9.2	3.6	7.7	12 064	28.7	22.1	17.8	29.0	79.0	22.3	75.9
Lee County (pt.) .....	4 592	11.4	8.2	8.4	2.7	6.8	864	20.9	16.4	15.3	19.2	73.5	17.1	68.7
Marion County .....	20 144	12.2	8.2	10.5	4.2	8.5	4 115	25.6	20.8	15.9	25.3	79.1	16.4	75.0
Orangeburg County (pt.) .....	30 861	10.1	6.4	9.2	3.4	7.6	5 816	25.2	18.2	16.7	22.7	72.6	18.5	69.2
Richland County (pt.) .....	60 213	11.4	6.5	10.4	3.9	8.4	9 486	30.3	22.4	19.3	34.8	79.1	21.9	76.2
Sumter County (pt.) .....	23 808	11.3	7.3	11.3	4.1	9.6	4 630	28.0	20.4	18.7	24.1	73.4	18.0	69.9
Williamsburg County .....	21 719	10.9	7.2	7.6	3.0	6.3	4 335	28.4	19.9	18.5	26.8	75.5	17.1	71.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Charleston city (pt.) .....	18 597	10.4	6.6	11.3	3.8	10.2	4 082	27.2	20.7	16.7	31.3	72.0	30.3	69.3
Columbia city (pt.) .....	27 224	11.9	7.0	9.9	4.1	8.0	4 983	30.3	22.0	18.9	32.6	76.4	23.5	73.2
Dentsville CDP (pt.) .....	2 740	15.3	7.5	10.1	5.4	7.4	422	31.8	23.2	23.0	47.5	81.6	20.3	79.6
Florence city .....	17 833	10.3	7.4	11.0	5.0	9.5	3 999	27.6	22.8	17.8	25.2	79.8	19.0	77.1
North Charleston city (pt.) .....	8 699	12.9	8.4	12.2	5.0	9.7	1 147	35.2	27.5	25.4	27.1	72.9	20.9	69.5
Orangeburg city (pt.) .....	5 410	8.0	3.3	7.3	2.1	6.4	582	29.4	16.7	22.2	15.2	51.8	14.2	49.7
Sumter city (pt.) .....	8 291	13.2	8.9	10.6	4.6	8.3	1 961	30.1	21.1	19.4	19.2	71.0	10.5	66.8



Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Total	Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds		Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
Under 18 years		5 to 17 years															
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent						
The State -----	11 897	26 256	30 797	13 494	3 368 125	517 793	15.4	188 110	20.8	130 600	20.0	78 092	20.5	111 173	11.9		
District 1 -----	13 112	28 705	32 082	18 058	562 734	70 067	12.5	26 018	17.1	17 826	16.8	7 862	15.1	14 909	9.6		
COUNTY																	
Berkeley County (pt.) -----	11 486	30 495	31 885	20 222	109 730	10 752	9.8	4 627	13.0	3 082	12.5	850	16.2	2 510	8.3		
Charleston County (pt.) -----	15 132	30 535	35 585	20 398	198 367	22 156	11.2	7 577	15.7	4 998	15.4	2 218	11.6	4 339	8.1		
Dorchester County (pt.) -----	12 444	32 337	35 680	17 777	68 331	6 494	9.5	2 328	11.3	1 454	10.1	690	16.9	1 386	7.3		
Georgetown County -----	11 084	23 981	27 448	11 127	45 974	9 307	20.2	3 936	28.7	2 962	29.2	1 261	21.6	1 979	15.8		
Horry County -----	12 385	24 959	28 504	15 264	140 332	21 358	15.2	7 550	22.4	5 330	21.8	2 843	15.9	4 695	11.6		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Charleston city (pt.) -----	17 911	30 450	42 036	19 085	45 854	5 611	12.2	1 134	12.8	701	11.8	664	10.9	749	6.3		
Goose Creek city -----	9 935	30 007	30 187	19 509	24 647	2 209	9.0	1 148	11.7	793	11.9	59	12.7	541	7.9		
Hanahan city -----	13 937	28 435	33 294	20 524	12 991	978	7.5	374	12.3	215	10.3	60	6.0	180	5.0		
Ladson CDP -----	10 863	31 416	32 015	21 563	13 480	1 259	9.3	567	12.6	324	10.4	86	23.0	313	8.7		
Mount Pleasant town -----	18 931	38 605	44 796	27 167	29 659	1 724	5.8	523	7.2	320	6.4	207	8.7	344	4.2		
Myrtle Beach city -----	14 752	24 869	29 493	17 890	22 210	2 602	11.7	799	16.9	507	15.7	247	8.5	499	8.3		
North Charleston city (pt.) -----	11 534	25 235	26 558	20 679	46 229	6 541	14.1	3 017	23.1	1 936	24.4	333	13.7	1 492	12.0		
Socastee CDP -----	11 030	28 381	31 024	18 328	10 415	793	7.6	295	9.7	223	10.6	26	5.1	197	6.6		
Summerville town -----	12 556	31 448	35 198	16 180	22 126	2 175	9.8	816	12.4	457	10.3	260	15.0	502	8.3		
District 2 -----	13 807	30 500	35 402	18 081	551 403	68 036	12.3	24 174	16.4	17 147	16.4	9 336	16.6	14 392	9.4		
COUNTY																	
Aiken County (pt.) -----	10 504	25 697	30 944	8 641	17 173	2 960	17.2	1 000	20.0	612	16.9	435	26.2	659	13.7		
Allendale County -----	7 458	15 013	18 227	8 076	10 703	3 837	35.8	1 687	48.9	1 212	46.8	549	38.1	908	33.5		
Bamwell County -----	10 611	23 501	28 571	9 289	20 038	4 367	21.8	1 859	30.4	1 343	30.0	586	25.1	960	17.6		
Beaufort County (pt.) -----	15 509	31 036	35 222	19 991	76 386	9 549	12.5	3 787	18.6	2 529	18.9	1 233	12.3	2 260	10.2		
Colhoun County (pt.) -----	9 947	25 118	29 289	8 752	9 310	1 693	18.2	656	24.8	427	21.6	308	26.9	372	14.7		
Colleton County (pt.) -----	10 156	23 112	28 165	9 054	13 700	2 616	19.1	920	23.7	707	25.7	456	25.7	602	15.9		
Hampton County -----	8 578	18 615	22 964	7 442	18 029	4 989	27.7	2 158	37.9	1 666	39.9	770	35.0	1 087	22.0		
Jasper County -----	7 984	18 071	22 409	8 898	15 296	3 866	25.3	1 644	33.4	1 184	33.2	627	33.7	905	22.4		
Lexington County -----	14 259	32 914	37 358	18 055	165 971	13 981	8.4	4 534	10.4	3 214	10.1	2 018	14.3	3 004	6.3		
Orangeburg County (pt.) -----	10 852	23 708	28 768	10 896	34 713	6 789	19.6	2 514	25.8	1 900	26.5	1 180	28.8	1 487	15.6		
Richland County (pt.) -----	15 704	33 204	40 523	21 840	170 084	13 389	7.9	3 415	8.2	2 353	8.0	1 174	7.6	2 148	4.7		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Aiken city (pt.) -----	7 126	10 139	11 250	5 360	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Coyce city -----	13 928	27 065	32 478	16 768	11 005	1 024	9.3	303	12.3	264	15.3	175	12.2	226	7.0		
Columbia city (pt.) -----	15 824	30 570	41 489	21 230	39 802	4 256	10.7	675	8.4	461	8.6	331	6.2	495	5.1		
Dentsville CDP (pt.) -----	15 847	33 544	40 929	23 978	7 272	600	8.3	215	13.8	174	14.5	40	6.8	114	5.7		
Hilton Head Island town -----	25 171	42 995	49 419	26 482	23 644	1 662	7.0	477	11.3	323	11.6	279	5.9	394	5.4		
Irmo town -----	14 684	42 281	44 349	26 875	11 247	263	2.3	97	2.6	69	2.8	33	12.6	50	1.5		
Orangeburg city (pt.) -----	15 687	32 093	40 393	18 125	6 148	677	11.0	163	12.7	87	9.7	144	13.2	130	7.6		
St. Andrews CDP -----	14 369	28 975	34 870	23 168	22 462	1 654	7.4	229	5.4	110	3.8	218	15.7	197	3.6		
Seven Oaks CDP -----	17 171	37 635	42 526	27 512	15 582	802	5.1	225	6.1	158	5.7	59	5.4	184	4.1		
West Columbia city -----	11 899	23 038	29 191	14 526	10 576	1 549	14.6	513	24.1	319	22.8	229	14.6	298	10.1		
District 3 -----	11 813	25 897	31 237	10 966	563 025	74 643	13.3	24 288	16.9	16 697	15.9	13 400	18.6	15 736	9.7		
COUNTY																	
Abbeville County -----	10 214	23 170	28 501	8 472	23 109	3 110	13.5	1 008	16.8	594	13.7	633	19.0	720	10.9		
Aiken County (pt.) -----	13 577	30 619	35 928	15 311	101 779	13 711	13.5	5 144	18.6	3 646	18.1	2 027	17.4	3 034	10.5		
Anderson County -----	12 027	25 748	31 228	9 747	143 301	17 179	12.0	5 506	15.4	3 714	14.1	3 661	19.0	3 601	8.6		
Edgefield County -----	10 651	23 021	28 613	9 545	18 186	3 026	16.6	1 158	21.8	763	19.7	474	22.4	675	13.7		
Greenwood County -----	11 429	23 584	29 385	9 857	57 802	8 873	15.4	3 214	21.2	2 219	20.3	1 601	20.1	2 005	12.2		
Laurens County (pt.) -----	10 735	24 636	28 844	11 305	52 182	6 887	13.2	2 472	18.3	1 656	16.9	1 327	19.3	1 479	10.0		
McCormick County -----	7 929	19 226	24 040	8 984	7 467	1 705	22.8	598	29.8	472	30.4	342	31.6	409	19.8		
Oconee County -----	12 352	25 723	30 858	10 770	56 996	6 492	11.4	1 880	13.6	1 300	12.7	1 355	17.6	1 391	8.1		
Pickens County -----	11 427	26 336	32 492	11 266	86 212	10 735	12.5	2 271	11.2	1 561	10.7	1 530	15.2	1 763	7.3		
Saluda County -----	9 814	22 176	27 466	8 591	15 991	2 925	18.3	1 037	25.1	772	24.6	450	20.7	659	14.5		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Aiken city (pt.) -----	15 630	33 354	40 430	16 437	19 140	3 008	15.7	1 149	23.1	782	22.3	468	16.3	599	11.2		
Anderson city -----	10 866	19 433	25 523	10 005	24 749	4 922	19.9	1 729	29.0	1 130	26.7	933	19.6	1 000	14.8		
Clemson city -----	13 772	22 265	46 917	11 402	11 026	3 159	28.7	146	9.1	86	7.2	63	4.7	152	7.0		
Easley city -----	13 137	26 674	33 004	11 296	15 072	1 616	10.7	542	15.2	356	13.6	279	12.8	370	8.3		
Greenwood city -----	9 717	18 683	23 415	10 000	19 373	4 437	22.9	1 837	36.4	1 289	36.0	618	19.9	994	19.1		
North Augusta city -----	16 134	32 877	38 190	21 772	15 231	1 413	9.3	562	14.3	421	14.7	200	10.9	303	7.1		
District 4 -----	13 011	27 703	32 866	14 208	566 174	64 179	11.3	21 045	14.9	13 840	13.6	11 925	17.4	13 629	8.4		
COUNTY																	
Greenville County -----	13 918	29 088	34 560	15 748	311 492	32 652	10.5	10 725	13.8	6 841	12.3	5 756	15.7	6 882	7.8		
Laurens County (pt.) -----	10 784	29 253	32 092	11 029	4 081	372	9.1	90	8.1	74	8.6	94	23.5	69	6.1		
Spartanburg County -----	12 218	26 941	31 857	12 625	220 551	26 053	11.8	8 654	15.8	5 795	14.6	4 962	18.1	5 533	8.8		
Union County -----	9 669	21 526	26 003	7 836	30 050	5 102	17.0	1 576	21.3	1 130	20.5	1 113	25.8	1 145	13.4		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Berea CDP -----	12 194	27 075	30 821	16 462	13 280	1 050	7.9	313	10.1	181	8.5	133	9.9	229	5.8		
Gantt CDP -----	12 646	26 584	30 361	15 313	13 808	1 361	9.9	493	13.3	318	11.6	150	12.3	307	8.2		
Greenville city -----	14 708	23 963	30 997	16 324	54 210	9 605	17.7	3 540	28.0	2 330	26.7	1 585	18.1	1 920	13.7		
Greer city -----	9 559	18 049	22 957	8 408	10 115	2 008	19.9	584	24.7	398	24.8	520	28.1	439	15.1		
Mauldin city -----	16 273	41 524	45 990	8 713	11 548	405	3.5	95	3.0	69	2.8	105	12.7	76	2.3		
Parker CDP -----	8 248	18 336	22 004	8 713	10 949	1 861	17.0	496	19.5	326	18.2	322	18.2	388	13.1		
Simpsonville town -----	13 698	34 990	40 059	22 519	11 549	467	4.0	141	4.1	85	12.0	85	12.0	114	3.4		
Spartanburg city -----	12 142	22 423	29 304	12 673	41 064	8 946	21.8	3 671	34.2	2 359	31.9	1 376	22.1	1 856	17.1		
Taylors CDP -----	15 817	39 137	42 560	21 880	19 559												

Table 22. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capito income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
						Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent				
								Number	Percent	Number	Percent						
District 5—Con. COUNTY																	
Cherokee County .....	10 406	24 655	28 925	9 181	43 864	6 523	14.9	2 201	19.2	1 480	17.6	1 325	23.9	1 408	11.3		
Chester County .....	9 806	23 054	26 812	8 707	32 010	5 381	16.8	2 059	22.6	1 412	21.1	964	22.7	1 125	13.0		
Chesterfield County .....	9 455	21 069	25 559	8 950	38 172	7 354	19.3	2 545	23.9	1 629	20.6	1 370	29.0	1 642	15.6		
Dorlington County (pt.) .....	10 894	23 666	27 740	9 618	48 615	8 956	18.4	3 273	24.2	2 346	23.2	1 533	27.3	1 996	14.7		
Dillon County .....	8 077	18 365	22 144	6 877	28 854	8 114	28.1	3 388	37.0	2 526	36.9	1 263	36.8	1 644	22.1		
Fairfield County .....	9 011	21 484	25 781	9 127	21 819	4 501	20.6	1 675	26.4	1 134	23.8	749	27.2	914	16.1		
Kershaw County .....	11 937	28 282	31 562	14 288	43 066	5 559	12.9	1 847	16.2	1 330	15.6	989	19.3	1 232	10.0		
Loncorster County .....	11 041	25 320	29 864	10 390	54 054	7 978	14.8	2 994	20.8	1 970	18.9	1 385	21.2	1 770	11.5		
Lee County (pt.) .....	8 254	19 861	23 638	6 383	10 667	2 921	27.4	1 168	36.1	856	34.5	386	29.6	589	20.9		
Marlboro County .....	7 948	18 068	22 231	7 440	28 670	7 640	26.6	2 914	34.6	2 017	32.5	1 176	32.9	1 633	21.5		
Newberry County .....	10 487	23 405	28 005	11 072	32 318	4 948	15.3	1 880	22.8	1 255	20.7	980	19.7	1 046	11.4		
Sumter County (pt.) .....	11 875	26 804	29 487	15 589	55 624	7 417	13.3	3 152	18.4	2 144	17.9	847	18.4	1 827	11.5		
York County .....	13 306	31 288	35 875	15 470	127 623	13 207	10.3	4 330	12.9	3 031	12.6	2 011	15.2	2 754	7.6		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Goffney city .....	10 712	21 515	26 836	10 665	12 802	2 656	20.7	1 073	31.7	695	28.2	454	23.5	573	16.8		
Newberry town .....	9 397	19 063	25 025	10 211	9 786	2 468	25.2	997	37.4	648	34.7	487	27.8	543	19.9		
Rock Hill city .....	11 481	26 615	31 404	15 456	38 534	6 312	16.4	2 228	21.9	1 553	22.1	850	18.5	1 231	12.1		
Sumter city (pt.) .....	13 824	25 474	27 962	17 731	21 951	2 610	11.9	1 154	16.2	717	15.0	291	13.3	641	10.1		
District 6 .....	8 628	19 254	22 973	9 073	559 433	150 369	26.9	59 159	35.6	41 960	34.5	20 591	31.5	32 927	22.6		
COUNTY																	
Bomborg County .....	8 438	17 496	21 378	7 695	16 128	4 547	28.2	1 872	39.0	1 378	38.5	548	26.1	982	23.1		
Beaufort County (pt.) .....	7 488	13 257	17 214	5 794	3 179	1 252	39.4	501	46.6	348	43.7	211	49.5	274	35.3		
Berkeley County (pt.) .....	7 677	19 205	21 950	7 055	17 741	4 920	27.7	1 886	32.3	1 377	31.3	763	39.9	1 116	24.7		
Colhoun County (pt.) .....	10 084	19 430	27 262	8 328	3 343	853	25.5	305	37.3	208	36.1	139	25.5	177	19.8		
Charleston County (pt.) .....	7 924	16 877	20 311	8 862	81 228	26 352	32.4	11 252	46.0	7 713	45.5	2 839	29.4	5 842	28.8		
Clorendon County .....	8 181	17 645	21 207	7 248	28 119	8 160	29.0	3 070	37.2	2 189	36.5	1 166	31.8	1 902	25.3		
Colleton County (pt.) .....	8 543	19 077	23 370	8 723	20 304	5 334	26.3	1 983	32.7	1 476	32.0	838	33.9	1 251	22.4		
Dorlington County (pt.) .....	8 926	19 172	23 165	8 440	11 883	3 087	26.0	1 180	33.6	846	32.4	468	33.1	647	19.8		
Dorchester County (pt.) .....	8 854	21 068	25 921	6 728	12 795	2 866	22.4	896	25.2	638	24.4	632	35.7	659	19.4		
Florence County .....	11 007	24 264	28 718	11 352	111 850	22 500	20.1	8 467	26.3	6 011	25.2	3 377	28.0	4 794	15.9		
Lee County (pt.) .....	6 607	16 053	20 342	6 633	7 619	2 489	32.7	995	41.4	691	39.3	309	35.8	529	28.3		
Morion County .....	8 185	17 825	21 873	7 845	33 600	9 613	28.6	3 951	37.4	2 946	36.4	1 449	35.2	2 181	24.1		
Orangeburg County (pt.) .....	7 689	17 385	21 294	7 218	46 188	13 382	29.0	5 094	37.0	3 753	36.3	2 034	35.0	2 992	24.7		
Richland County (pt.) .....	8 515	19 370	22 735	11 840	89 680	22 394	25.0	8 624	34.2	5 712	31.8	2 594	27.3	4 734	21.0		
Sumter County (pt.) .....	7 152	16 868	19 969	7 339	39 253	12 133	30.9	4 836	40.2	3 424	39.5	1 592	34.4	2 562	25.3		
Williamsburg County .....	7 632	18 409	21 985	6 397	36 523	10 487	28.7	4 247	36.1	3 250	36.2	1 632	37.6	2 285	24.2		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Charleston city (pt.) .....	8 078	15 079	18 498	8 064	29 236	10 616	36.3	4 547	52.5	3 022	50.6	1 310	32.1	2 337	32.6		
Columbia city (pt.) .....	7 976	16 039	18 692	11 350	38 854	12 396	31.9	4 501	44.1	2 943	42.4	1 404	28.2	2 510	26.6		
Oentsville CDP (pt.) .....	9 995	28 750	31 961	11 827	4 034	414	10.3	92	9.1	56	7.1	67	15.9	91	8.1		
Florence city .....	12 831	24 906	31 048	15 278	28 703	6 266	21.8	2 326	30.4	1 531	28.0	920	23.0	1 331	17.8		
North Charleston city (pt.) .....	6 130	11 953	12 312	10 048	14 727	6 707	45.5	3 284	63.8	2 184	65.6	317	27.6	1 592	43.8		
Orangeburg city (pt.) .....	5 182	11 203	15 550	6 718	4 427	1 967	44.4	748	57.2	543	59.9	280	48.1	401	38.8		
Sumter city (pt.) .....	6 887	15 336	18 446	6 603	13 342	4 699	35.2	1 841	46.4	1 268	43.9	652	33.3	974	28.6		



**Table 23. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut											Persons for whom poverty status is determined				
		Persons 3 years and over— Enrolled in ele- mentary or high school	Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over			Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Persons 5 to 17 years				
			Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate		Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher	Total	Civilian labor force			Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	
				Total	Nat in labor force					Total	Total						Percent unem- ployed
District 5-----	581 174	515	160	51	20	1 452	47.2	3.3	1 863	1 191	5.7	7 608	2 606	23.5	593	30.4	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																	
All areas-----	177	31	9	—	—	49	46.9	—	67	53	5.7	4 931	111	29.7	32	21.9	
Catawba Reservation, SC (state)-----	177	31	9	—	—	49	46.9	—	67	53	5.7	4 931	111	29.7	32	21.9	

**Table 24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>							
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>878 824</b>	<b>138 248</b>	<b>145 853</b>	<b>160 886</b>	<b>150 192</b>	<b>150 762</b>	<b>132 883</b>
1, detached	688 452	102 840	114 733	127 723	126 109	118 173	98 874
1, attached	12 878	3 829	2 519	1 455	2 566	1 304	1 205
2	2 552	586	377	312	408	195	674
3 or 4	3 027	880	610	366	617	290	264
5 to 9	3 642	1 481	1 148	212	390	242	169
10 to 19	1 802	719	546	190	261	60	26
20 to 49	702	322	285	19	43	—	33
50 or more	793	260	365	—	22	35	111
Mobile home or trailer	158 797	26 525	24 193	29 562	19 122	29 243	30 152
Other	6 179	806	1 077	1 047	654	1 220	1 375
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>379 220</b>	<b>72 794</b>	<b>64 326</b>	<b>54 860</b>	<b>69 967</b>	<b>54 211</b>	<b>63 062</b>
1, detached	139 632	17 719	20 282	24 172	24 672	25 994	26 793
1, attached	15 712	6 818	2 235	986	1 508	2 437	1 728
2	34 055	6 024	5 373	4 928	7 010	3 791	6 929
3 or 4	39 151	8 202	7 734	5 752	5 957	5 016	6 490
5 to 9	52 470	14 563	8 908	6 341	9 743	5 265	7 650
10 to 19	28 733	7 887	5 473	3 038	7 065	2 231	3 039
20 to 49	12 260	2 103	2 944	770	4 690	718	1 035
50 or more	8 650	1 796	2 520	399	2 406	359	1 170
Mobile home or trailer	44 389	6 960	8 241	7 943	6 223	7 742	7 280
Other	4 168	722	616	531	693	658	948
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>							
<b>All housing units</b>	<b>1 424 155</b>	<b>266 772</b>	<b>241 478</b>	<b>238 738</b>	<b>235 254</b>	<b>221 927</b>	<b>219 986</b>
1989 to March 1990	39 582	9 627	6 620	6 946	5 706	5 563	5 120
1985 to 1988	182 148	49 525	35 328	26 300	23 851	26 455	20 689
1980 to 1984	191 803	53 510	36 897	27 752	26 372	25 702	21 570
1970 to 1979	374 599	69 755	72 055	59 464	57 866	57 853	57 606
1960 to 1969	233 689	38 025	38 407	40 188	41 956	35 444	39 669
1950 to 1959	183 553	24 016	27 430	35 818	34 167	29 158	32 964
1940 to 1949	98 070	10 166	12 348	17 069	20 690	16 962	20 835
1939 or earlier	120 711	12 148	12 393	25 201	24 646	24 790	21 533
Median	1972	1977	1974	1970	1969	1971	1969
<b>BEDROOMS</b>							
<b>All housing units</b>	<b>1 424 155</b>	<b>266 772</b>	<b>241 478</b>	<b>238 738</b>	<b>235 254</b>	<b>221 927</b>	<b>219 986</b>
No bedroom	9 581	2 284	1 907	1 303	1 171	1 204	1 712
1 bedroom	103 077	21 775	18 135	14 805	19 479	12 526	16 357
2 bedrooms	481 482	92 122	74 929	86 427	86 341	73 107	68 556
3 bedrooms	659 039	119 374	114 062	111 509	98 885	109 523	105 686
4 bedrooms	143 985	26 160	27 744	20 727	24 861	21 630	22 863
5 or more bedrooms	26 991	5 057	4 701	3 967	4 517	3 937	4 812
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>878 824</b>	<b>138 248</b>	<b>145 853</b>	<b>160 886</b>	<b>150 192</b>	<b>150 762</b>	<b>132 883</b>
No bedroom	1 358	262	343	180	115	239	219
1 bedroom	16 985	2 831	2 906	3 149	2 299	2 886	2 914
2 bedrooms	214 487	28 534	28 748	45 769	42 629	38 325	30 482
3 bedrooms	502 677	82 267	86 099	90 543	79 267	87 724	76 777
4 bedrooms	120 320	20 412	23 593	17 808	21 839	18 085	18 583
5 or more bedrooms	22 997	3 942	4 164	3 437	4 043	3 503	3 908
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>379 220</b>	<b>72 794</b>	<b>64 326</b>	<b>54 860</b>	<b>69 967</b>	<b>54 211</b>	<b>63 062</b>
No bedroom	5 439	1 045	1 059	589	897	724	1 125
1 bedroom	67 712	12 137	11 982	9 317	15 128	7 854	11 294
2 bedrooms	187 677	36 402	30 997	29 005	35 935	26 874	28 464
3 bedrooms	101 755	19 930	17 642	13 689	15 541	15 805	19 148
4 bedrooms	14 749	2 973	2 362	2 003	2 199	2 664	2 548
5 or more bedrooms	1 888	307	284	257	267	290	483



**Table 25. Equipment and Fuels: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>PLUMBING FACILITIES</b>							
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>1 424 155</b>	<b>266 772</b>	<b>241 478</b>	<b>238 738</b>	<b>235 254</b>	<b>221 927</b>	<b>219 986</b>
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 403 978	264 400	239 004	235 877	233 381	217 375	213 941
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	20 177	2 372	2 474	2 861	1 873	4 552	6 045
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>878 824</b>	<b>138 248</b>	<b>145 853</b>	<b>160 886</b>	<b>150 192</b>	<b>150 762</b>	<b>132 883</b>
Complete plumbing facilities.....	870 844	137 250	144 935	159 847	149 442	148 904	130 466
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	7 980	998	918	1 039	750	1 858	2 417
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>379 220</b>	<b>72 794</b>	<b>64 326</b>	<b>54 860</b>	<b>69 967</b>	<b>54 211</b>	<b>63 062</b>
Complete plumbing facilities.....	370 574	71 984	63 377	53 838	69 130	52 011	60 234
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	8 646	810	949	1 022	837	2 200	2 828
<b>SOURCE OF WATER</b>							
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>1 424 155</b>	<b>266 772</b>	<b>241 478</b>	<b>238 738</b>	<b>235 254</b>	<b>221 927</b>	<b>219 986</b>
Public system or private company.....	1 099 695	231 749	181 916	193 697	206 889	147 607	137 837
Individual drilled well.....	273 941	30 498	53 486	35 599	21 782	62 744	69 832
Individual dug well.....	44 767	4 158	4 837	8 052	5 794	10 496	11 430
Some other source.....	5 752	367	1 239	1 390	789	1 080	887
<b>SEWAGE DISPOSAL</b>							
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>1 424 155</b>	<b>266 772</b>	<b>241 478</b>	<b>238 738</b>	<b>235 254</b>	<b>221 927</b>	<b>219 986</b>
Public sewer.....	825 754	211 290	143 959	109 541	151 474	98 082	111 408
Septic tank or cesspool.....	578 129	53 456	94 676	126 265	82 118	119 364	102 250
Other means.....	20 272	2 026	2 843	2 932	1 662	4 481	6 328
<b>KITCHEN FACILITIES</b>							
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>1 424 155</b>	<b>266 772</b>	<b>241 478</b>	<b>238 738</b>	<b>235 254</b>	<b>221 927</b>	<b>219 986</b>
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 408 034	264 801	239 545	236 200	233 414	218 490	215 584
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	16 121	1 971	1 933	2 538	1 840	3 437	4 402
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>							
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>1 258 044</b>	<b>211 042</b>	<b>210 179</b>	<b>215 746</b>	<b>220 159</b>	<b>204 973</b>	<b>195 945</b>
Utility gas.....	309 510	37 688	59 341	69 468	53 313	40 071	49 629
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	116 262	12 859	25 397	17 806	11 334	18 474	30 392
Electricity.....	590 013	143 319	106 961	81 644	92 289	85 546	80 254
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	165 537	10 940	10 379	27 790	51 658	42 180	22 590
Cool or coke.....	1 015	26	10	189	455	276	59
Wood.....	71 137	5 496	7 387	18 203	10 314	17 535	12 020
Solar energy.....	338	10	81	72	39	73	63
Other fuel.....	1 868	241	306	265	426	361	269
No fuel used.....	2 364	463	317	309	331	457	487
<b>TELEPHONE IN UNIT</b>							
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>1 258 044</b>	<b>211 042</b>	<b>210 179</b>	<b>215 746</b>	<b>220 159</b>	<b>204 973</b>	<b>195 945</b>
Telephone in unit.....	1 143 349	198 006	196 260	194 617	202 985	182 209	169 272
No telephone in unit.....	114 695	13 036	13 919	21 129	17 174	22 764	26 673
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>							
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>878 824</b>	<b>138 248</b>	<b>145 853</b>	<b>160 886</b>	<b>150 192</b>	<b>150 762</b>	<b>132 883</b>
None.....	55 072	6 831	6 810	9 120	7 492	10 388	14 431
1.....	235 480	39 338	37 791	40 064	37 559	39 517	41 211
2.....	373 742	64 702	65 827	68 198	65 152	61 208	48 655
3 or more.....	214 530	27 377	35 425	43 504	39 989	39 649	28 586
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>379 220</b>	<b>72 794</b>	<b>64 326</b>	<b>54 860</b>	<b>69 967</b>	<b>54 211</b>	<b>63 062</b>
None.....	81 438	9 121	9 080	11 402	13 749	13 690	24 396
1.....	166 043	32 976	30 345	24 059	31 420	22 548	24 695
2.....	107 292	25 995	20 546	15 139	20 158	14 163	11 291
3 or more.....	24 447	4 702	4 355	4 260	4 640	3 810	2 680
Vehicles per household.....	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	.9
<b>PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM</b>							
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>878 824</b>	<b>138 248</b>	<b>145 853</b>	<b>160 886</b>	<b>150 192</b>	<b>150 762</b>	<b>132 883</b>
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	7 980	998	918	1 039	750	1 858	2 417
1.00 or less.....	7 025	857	828	949	694	1 567	2 128
1.01 or more.....	955	141	90	90	54	291	289
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>379 220</b>	<b>72 794</b>	<b>64 326</b>	<b>54 860</b>	<b>69 967</b>	<b>54 211</b>	<b>63 062</b>
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	8 646	810	949	1 022	837	2 200	2 828
1.00 or less.....	7 155	670	809	916	772	1 791	2 197
1.01 or more.....	1 491	140	140	106	65	409	631
<b>HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER</b>							
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>268 216</b>	<b>36 511</b>	<b>38 504</b>	<b>50 658</b>	<b>48 461</b>	<b>46 524</b>	<b>47 558</b>
Owner-occupied housing units.....	219 116	30 066	32 478	42 112	38 755	38 225	37 480
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5 188	363	598	748	523	1 353	1 603
No telephone in unit.....	12 717	1 080	1 510	2 305	1 963	2 664	3 195
No vehicle available.....	58 030	6 146	6 411	10 549	10 159	10 629	14 136

Table 26. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Occupied housing units -----	1 258 044	211 042	210 179	215 746	220 159	204 973	195 945
PERSONS IN UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	878 824	138 248	145 853	160 886	150 192	150 762	132 883
1 person -----	165 458	24 383	26 686	31 101	28 397	28 385	26 506
2 persons -----	295 504	48 504	49 894	56 335	53 002	48 899	38 870
3 persons -----	173 541	26 956	28 984	32 192	30 153	30 204	25 052
4 persons -----	149 897	23 919	25 483	26 771	25 587	26 278	21 859
5 persons -----	60 866	9 718	9 910	9 852	9 057	10 750	11 579
6 persons -----	20 508	3 158	3 031	3 001	2 706	3 601	5 011
7 or more persons -----	13 050	1 610	1 865	1 634	1 290	2 645	4 006
Median -----	2.43	2.42	2.43	2.38	2.38	2.46	2.54
Renter-occupied housing units -----	379 220	72 794	64 326	54 860	69 967	54 211	63 062
1 person -----	115 846	19 986	20 586	18 044	23 926	14 791	18 513
2 persons -----	103 797	22 195	19 422	14 673	18 927	13 440	15 140
3 persons -----	68 016	13 798	10 980	9 222	12 361	10 475	11 180
4 persons -----	51 924	10 285	8 048	7 571	8 620	8 483	8 917
5 persons -----	23 441	4 286	3 360	3 265	3 813	3 940	4 777
6 persons -----	9 490	1 445	1 143	1 317	1 459	1 726	2 400
7 or more persons -----	6 706	799	787	768	861	1 356	2 135
Median -----	2.21	2.24	2.10	2.14	2.08	2.42	2.36
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	878 824	138 248	145 853	160 886	150 192	150 762	132 883
1989 to March 1990 -----	80 821	17 906	14 762	14 022	12 923	11 181	10 027
1985 to 1988 -----	214 112	42 016	42 373	35 504	34 486	34 215	25 518
1980 to 1984 -----	131 571	23 952	23 068	23 167	20 542	22 248	18 594
1970 to 1979 -----	213 659	28 828	33 885	39 795	37 681	37 359	36 111
1960 to 1969 -----	117 327	13 802	16 649	23 606	21 887	21 147	20 236
1959 or earlier -----	121 334	11 744	15 116	24 792	22 673	24 612	22 397
Renter-occupied housing units -----	379 220	72 794	64 326	54 860	69 967	54 211	63 062
1989 to March 1990 -----	167 826	38 752	32 408	23 109	29 992	20 805	22 760
1985 to 1988 -----	130 872	25 138	22 114	18 486	25 191	18 669	21 274
1980 to 1984 -----	39 684	5 293	5 247	6 691	7 325	6 812	8 316
1970 to 1979 -----	24 558	2 382	2 776	3 861	4 571	4 455	6 513
1960 to 1969 -----	8 272	717	823	1 168	1 519	1 848	2 197
1959 or earlier -----	8 008	512	958	1 545	1 369	1 622	2 002
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	878 824	138 248	145 853	160 886	150 192	150 762	132 883
Under 25 years -----	18 163	3 282	2 928	3 691	2 870	3 193	2 199
25 to 34 years -----	136 813	24 754	24 346	24 379	22 307	22 984	18 043
35 to 44 years -----	197 292	32 662	35 921	34 230	33 083	33 094	28 302
45 to 54 years -----	158 694	24 242	26 478	28 594	27 796	27 542	24 042
55 to 64 years -----	148 746	23 242	23 702	27 880	25 381	25 724	22 817
65 to 74 years -----	139 084	20 777	21 604	25 487	23 872	23 700	23 644
75 years and over -----	80 032	9 289	10 874	16 625	14 883	14 525	13 836
Renter-occupied housing units -----	379 220	72 794	64 326	54 860	69 967	54 211	63 062
Under 25 years -----	52 116	12 403	9 841	7 851	8 875	6 543	6 603
25 to 34 years -----	129 174	28 424	25 018	17 009	22 957	16 988	18 778
35 to 44 years -----	81 913	15 750	14 245	10 809	14 627	12 016	14 466
45 to 54 years -----	40 204	6 197	5 846	6 318	8 314	5 934	7 595
55 to 64 years -----	26 713	3 575	3 350	4 327	5 488	4 431	5 542
65 to 74 years -----	27 039	3 751	3 304	4 538	5 068	4 563	5 815
75 years and over -----	22 061	2 694	2 722	4 008	4 638	3 736	4 263
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Condominium housing units -----	57 728	28 927	17 002	2 616	5 134	2 323	1 726
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	14 076	4 418	4 489	1 087	2 680	952	450
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	14 923	4 903	4 942	1 063	2 037	1 071	907
Vacant condominium housing units -----	28 729	19 606	7 571	466	417	300	369
MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	36 349	39 462	41 896	34 637	38 971	33 840	28 976
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 501	24 862	24 915	20 076	22 272	19 644	16 118
GROSS RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	368 861	71 776	62 934	52 902	68 490	51 932	60 827
Less than \$100 -----	9 045	557	934	1 544	2 109	1 523	2 378
\$100 to \$199 -----	36 207	2 873	3 870	6 813	6 648	6 568	9 435
\$200 to \$299 -----	59 540	5 496	6 155	11 697	11 869	11 203	13 120
\$300 to \$399 -----	83 912	14 989	12 115	13 799	17 674	11 713	13 622
\$400 to \$499 -----	77 115	21 238	16 344	8 072	14 906	7 708	8 847
\$500 to \$599 -----	38 476	11 691	9 650	3 091	6 439	3 696	3 909
\$600 to \$749 -----	21 181	6 173	6 012	1 593	3 210	2 074	2 119
\$750 to \$999 -----	7 600	2 424	1 964	898	1 087	614	613
\$1,000 or more -----	2 762	985	874	257	448	113	85
No cash rent -----	33 023	5 350	5 016	5 138	4 100	6 720	6 699
Median (dollars) -----	376	441	435	326	367	327	314
Mean (dollars) -----	386	457	445	340	374	342	326



**Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>							
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	623 303	100 022	105 587	111 039	115 942	102 716	87 997
With a mortgage.....	385 604	70 441	73 248	63 313	71 587	59 634	47 381
Less than \$200.....	5 729	399	742	1 130	894	1 224	1 340
\$200 to \$299.....	26 084	2 659	3 453	4 781	4 419	5 254	5 518
\$300 to \$399.....	45 841	5 297	6 227	8 869	8 362	9 057	8 029
\$400 to \$499.....	53 054	6 894	7 586	10 816	10 133	9 494	8 131
\$500 to \$599.....	53 824	8 466	8 915	9 739	10 397	8 837	7 470
\$600 to \$799.....	91 242	19 666	18 735	13 852	16 546	12 884	9 559
\$800 to \$999.....	53 766	13 399	12 318	7 204	9 704	6 803	4 338
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	41 179	9 693	10 621	5 605	8 352	4 569	2 339
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9 433	2 338	2 935	963	1 785	974	438
\$2,000 or more.....	5 452	1 630	1 716	354	995	538	219
Median (dollars).....	617	720	701	562	617	554	509
Mean (dollars).....	695	796	790	631	701	623	563
Not mortgaged.....	237 699	29 581	32 339	47 726	44 355	43 082	40 616
Less than \$100.....	22 074	1 835	2 509	4 949	3 634	4 617	4 530
\$100 to \$199.....	125 696	12 711	13 463	28 601	26 224	23 915	20 782
\$200 to \$299.....	65 749	10 446	10 343	11 286	11 048	11 304	11 322
\$300 to \$399.....	16 152	2 713	3 836	2 183	2 279	2 432	2 709
\$400 or more.....	8 028	1 876	2 188	707	1 170	814	1 273
Median (dollars).....	179	202	202	166	172	173	178
Mean (dollars).....	194	222	224	176	186	182	190
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	623 303	100 022	105 587	111 039	115 942	102 716	87 997
Less than \$20,000.....	176 761	21 611	22 122	33 642	30 983	32 512	35 891
Less than 20 percent.....	62 844	5 766	6 664	14 479	12 962	12 092	10 881
20 to 24 percent.....	20 363	2 215	2 453	4 052	3 778	4 017	3 848
25 to 29 percent.....	16 597	1 911	2 110	3 126	2 891	3 171	3 388
30 to 34 percent.....	13 962	1 784	1 757	2 585	2 251	2 508	3 077
35 percent or more.....	57 969	9 225	8 414	8 670	8 496	9 809	13 355
Not computed.....	5 026	710	724	730	605	915	1 342
Median.....	25.8	31.6	28.7	22.4	22.9	24.6	28.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	151 225	24 877	23 119	27 075	27 648	26 196	22 310
Less than 20 percent.....	88 318	11 118	11 735	17 802	16 791	16 617	14 255
20 to 24 percent.....	21 566	3 585	3 184	3 564	4 409	3 849	2 975
25 to 29 percent.....	17 339	3 580	3 131	2 710	2 938	2 537	2 443
30 to 34 percent.....	10 566	2 520	2 165	1 445	1 778	1 422	1 236
35 percent or more.....	13 355	4 040	2 898	1 554	1 719	1 754	1 390
Not computed.....	81	34	6	-	13	17	11
Median.....	17.1	21.8	19.7	15.2	16.5	15.8	15.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	131 295	23 291	23 780	23 835	24 640	20 449	15 300
Less than 20 percent.....	89 098	12 345	14 023	17 722	17 636	15 408	11 964
20 to 24 percent.....	23 121	5 489	5 016	3 629	4 058	2 776	2 153
25 to 29 percent.....	11 411	3 267	2 696	1 584	1 678	1 404	782
30 to 34 percent.....	4 180	1 046	1 040	547	753	565	229
35 percent or more.....	3 441	1 117	1 005	353	515	279	172
Not computed.....	44	27	-	-	-	17	-
Median.....	14.7	18.8	17.0	13.4	14.0	13.3	12.8
\$50,000 or more.....	164 022	30 243	36 566	26 487	32 671	23 559	14 496
Less than 20 percent.....	134 203	22 958	28 326	22 949	26 748	20 267	12 955
20 to 24 percent.....	18 138	4 157	4 832	2 448	3 588	2 112	1 001
25 to 29 percent.....	6 786	1 764	2 024	650	1 310	723	315
30 to 34 percent.....	2 613	755	703	258	551	235	111
35 percent or more.....	2 152	600	667	145	449	205	86
Not computed.....	130	9	14	37	25	17	28
Median.....	12.2	13.2	12.9	11.5	12.2	11.6	11.2
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	368 861	71 776	62 934	52 902	68 490	51 932	60 827
Less than \$10,000.....	107 248	14 001	13 450	17 411	18 736	17 316	26 334
Less than 20 percent.....	4 145	313	405	839	849	740	999
20 to 24 percent.....	5 014	373	629	932	1 121	893	1 066
25 to 29 percent.....	6 901	611	769	1 156	1 554	1 075	1 736
30 to 34 percent.....	6 417	501	710	1 242	1 133	1 139	1 692
35 percent or more.....	65 096	9 530	8 441	10 305	11 504	9 775	15 541
Not computed.....	19 675	2 673	2 496	2 937	2 575	3 694	5 300
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	97 018	18 858	15 846	13 920	17 728	14 001	16 665
Less than 20 percent.....	14 073	1 042	1 497	2 907	2 880	2 529	3 218
20 to 24 percent.....	14 766	1 811	1 894	2 794	3 090	2 333	2 844
25 to 29 percent.....	18 108	3 633	3 065	2 511	3 567	2 505	2 827
30 to 34 percent.....	15 307	3 510	2 717	1 868	3 031	1 925	2 156
35 percent or more.....	27 358	7 642	5 492	2 758	4 312	2 968	4 186
Not computed.....	7 406	1 220	1 181	1 082	848	1 741	1 334
Median.....	29.4	33.3	31.6	26.4	28.5	27.5	27.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	101 145	23 546	19 501	13 828	19 042	13 247	11 981
Less than 20 percent.....	50 457	9 038	7 617	8 508	10 695	7 797	6 802
20 to 24 percent.....	24 836	7 014	5 696	2 744	4 581	2 428	2 443
25 to 29 percent.....	11 835	3 747	3 028	986	1 923	1 044	1 107
30 to 34 percent.....	4 146	1 221	1 147	364	613	363	438
35 percent or more.....	2 639	927	659	260	354	265	174
Not computed.....	7 232	1 599	1 354	1 036	876	1 350	1 017
Median.....	18.6	21.4	21.3	15.0	17.0	15.3	16.1
\$35,000 or more.....	63 450	15 371	14 137	7 743	12 984	7 368	5 847
Less than 20 percent.....	53 717	12 805	11 634	6 662	11 609	6 059	4 948
20 to 24 percent.....	3 965	1 262	1 242	264	636	349	212
25 to 29 percent.....	1 050	362	355	52	148	84	49
30 to 34 percent.....	314	108	135	6	48	7	10
35 percent or more.....	189	79	42	17	30	-	21
Not computed.....	4 215	755	729	742	513	869	607
Median.....	11.0	11.4	11.5	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.6

**Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	South Carolina					District 1	
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
<b>TENURE</b>							
Occupied housing units .....	923 767	323 457	3 179	5 211	8 003	173 000	35 031
Owner-occupied housing units .....	682 577	190 548	1 748	2 975	3 922	115 552	21 153
Renter-occupied housing units .....	241 190	132 909	1 431	2 236	4 081	57 448	13 878
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>							
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	486 484	132 669	1 000	2 469	2 840	84 317	14 537
With a mortgage .....	306 014	76 027	716	2 211	2 391	61 521	7 890
Less than \$300 .....	18 682	12 939	61	91	164	2 147	862
\$300 to \$499 .....	70 470	27 820	163	340	427	9 886	2 162
\$500 to \$699 .....	61 464	19 827	261	593	646	15 474	2 107
\$700 to \$999 .....	63 030	12 429	172	655	725	21 070	2 229
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	38 057	2 624	51	362	343	9 058	502
\$1,500 or more .....	14 311	388	8	170	86	3 886	28
Not mortgaged .....	180 470	56 642	284	258	449	22 796	6 647
Less than \$100 .....	13 490	8 502	44	20	51	1 028	801
\$100 to \$199 .....	95 558	29 870	162	84	250	9 476	3 173
\$200 to \$299 .....	52 048	13 503	56	137	130	8 450	1 932
\$300 to \$399 .....	12 955	3 168	22	7	—	2 209	498
\$400 or more .....	6 419	1 599	—	10	18	1 633	243
<b>GROSS RENT</b>							
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	234 266	129 527	1 389	2 236	4 016	56 786	13 527
Less than \$200 .....	17 532	27 449	120	106	179	1 699	1 680
\$200 to \$299 .....	30 993	28 053	152	212	382	3 459	1 952
\$300 to \$499 .....	109 180	48 963	736	1 303	2 135	28 583	6 754
\$500 to \$749 .....	47 516	11 279	249	355	729	15 957	1 628
\$750 to \$999 .....	6 467	1 008	10	103	57	2 307	94
\$1,000 or more .....	2 572	177	13	—	18	935	37
No cash rent .....	20 006	12 598	109	157	516	3 846	1 382
Median (dollars) .....	407	312	400	411	411	449	372
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Occupied housing units .....	923 767	323 457	3 179	5 211	8 003	173 000	35 031
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	4 616	11 904	40	22	102	491	1 305
No vehicle available .....	52 708	82 905	342	330	709	7 615	8 184

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.			District 2				District 3	
	Race of Householder—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Race of Householder	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	White	Black
<b>TENURE</b>									
Occupied housing units .....	856	1 511	2 217	162 094	45 567	433	1 313	1 931	175 393
Owner-occupied housing units .....	406	925	946	118 119	26 444	208	731	973	137 127
Renter-occupied housing units .....	450	586	1 271	43 975	19 123	225	582	958	38 266
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	241	770	694	87 193	17 434	102	603	694	93 892
With a mortgage .....	173	706	641	61 609	10 762	84	550	605	52 929
Less than \$300 .....	13	26	44	2 527	1 631	—	15	40	4 040
\$300 to \$499 .....	9	122	44	10 871	2 823	11	82	85	15 304
\$500 to \$699 .....	61	187	183	15 514	2 784	37	117	137	14 555
\$700 to \$999 .....	62	245	221	18 511	2 662	28	159	246	12 386
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	28	72	132	9 785	693	—	112	68	5 357
\$1,500 or more .....	—	54	17	4 401	169	8	65	29	1 287
Not mortgaged .....	68	64	53	25 584	6 672	18	53	89	40 963
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	6	1 295	1 192	10	—	8	3 854
\$100 to \$199 .....	38	24	25	10 046	3 406	—	11	47	24 641
\$200 to \$299 .....	24	40	22	8 873	1 434	8	28	30	10 011
\$300 to \$399 .....	6	—	—	3 420	409	—	7	—	1 902
\$400 or more .....	—	—	—	1 950	231	—	7	4	555
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	450	586	1 262	43 000	18 717	214	582	958	36 688
Less than \$200 .....	6	31	43	2 053	2 699	30	16	10	4 385
\$200 to \$299 .....	17	41	92	3 586	2 520	—	42	33	7 294
\$300 to \$499 .....	289	302	757	19 341	8 431	136	349	474	16 345
\$500 to \$749 .....	94	129	230	12 613	2 789	48	91	240	3 865
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	19	6	1 638	275	—	43	16	784
\$1,000 or more .....	13	—	—	815	59	—	—	9	257
No cash rent .....	31	64	134	2 954	1 944	—	41	176	3 758
Median (dollars) .....	429	425	413	449	375	413	422	447	359
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Occupied housing units .....	856	1 511	2 217	162 094	45 567	433	1 313	1 931	175 393
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	12	—	—	487	1 351	—	—	39	1 048
No vehicle available .....	55	49	155	6 463	9 235	15	116	134	11 364



Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.			District 4				
	Race of Householder—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>								
Occupied housing units .....	381	588	749	180 109	38 298	332	1 045	1 493
Owner-occupied housing units .....	229	271	447	131 749	17 549	148	584	751
Renter-occupied housing units .....	152	317	302	48 360	20 749	184	461	742
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	132	236	330	100 838	14 404	102	506	576
With a mortgage .....	105	192	244	61 691	9 273	77	457	529
Less than \$300 .....	21	11	4	4 005	1 291	5	8	39
\$300 to \$499 .....	31	41	94	14 944	3 477	6	42	119
\$500 to \$699 .....	33	20	67	16 680	2 598	36	170	143
\$700 to \$999 .....	13	71	62	15 395	1 597	30	98	110
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	7	35	17	7 935	287	—	114	96
\$1,500 or more .....	—	14	—	2 732	23	—	25	22
Not mortgaged .....	27	44	86	39 147	5 131	25	49	47
Less than \$100 .....	—	18	5	3 014	620	—	—	16
\$100 to \$199 .....	27	9	52	23 076	3 127	6	12	26
\$200 to \$299 .....	—	14	29	9 861	1 137	13	37	5
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	—	2 105	168	6	—	—
\$400 or more .....	—	3	—	1 091	79	—	—	—
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	149	317	302	47 176	20 469	177	461	707
Less than \$200 .....	7	9	16	4 014	4 684	25	28	28
\$200 to \$299 .....	19	48	64	6 840	4 918	28	64	101
\$300 to \$499 .....	77	172	132	23 993	8 076	78	271	422
\$500 to \$749 .....	31	53	30	7 866	1 672	32	68	110
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	23	—	983	76	10	18	20
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	9	426	22	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	15	12	51	3 054	1 021	4	12	26
Median (dollars) .....	406	411	369	393	303	386	398	400
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Occupied housing units .....	381	588	749	180 109	38 298	332	1 045	1 493
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	7	9	700	887	—	—	5
No vehicle available .....	10	18	73	11 393	9 701	51	49	120

State Congressional District	District 5					District 6				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	149 207	54 397	803	374	875	83 964	111 025	374	380	738
Owner-occupied housing units .....	116 206	33 738	490	272	456	63 824	68 535	267	192	349
Renter-occupied housing units .....	33 001	20 659	313	102	419	20 140	42 490	107	188	389
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	78 760	23 421	285	219	283	41 484	46 198	138	135	263
With a mortgage .....	45 787	13 428	193	198	189	22 477	24 670	84	108	183
Less than \$300 .....	3 645	2 815	8	10	—	2 318	4 501	14	21	37
\$300 to \$499 .....	12 722	5 712	73	36	46	6 743	9 362	33	17	39
\$500 to \$699 .....	12 710	3 268	79	72	54	6 531	6 458	15	27	62
\$700 to \$999 .....	10 950	1 356	19	50	43	4 718	3 533	20	32	43
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	4 287	244	14	24	28	1 635	697	2	5	2
\$1,500 or more .....	1 473	33	—	6	18	532	119	—	6	—
Not mortgaged .....	32 973	9 993	92	21	94	19 007	21 528	54	27	80
Less than \$100 .....	2 922	1 670	25	—	7	1 377	3 142	9	2	9
\$100 to \$199 .....	18 538	5 305	59	10	42	9 781	10 951	32	18	58
\$200 to \$299 .....	8 975	2 314	4	11	31	5 878	5 430	7	7	13
\$300 to \$399 .....	1 965	463	4	—	—	1 354	1 349	6	—	—
\$400 or more .....	573	241	—	—	14	617	656	—	—	—
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	31 410	19 991	293	102	419	19 206	41 190	106	188	368
Less than \$200 .....	3 452	4 578	37	12	54	1 929	9 854	15	10	28
\$200 to \$299 .....	6 121	4 995	72	—	41	3 693	9 360	16	17	51
\$300 to \$499 .....	12 453	6 708	126	64	144	8 465	13 756	30	145	206
\$500 to \$749 .....	4 616	1 104	14	10	71	2 599	3 370	30	4	48
\$750 to \$999 .....	490	124	—	—	9	265	348	—	—	6
\$1,000 or more .....	110	3	—	—	—	29	56	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	4 168	2 479	44	16	100	2 226	4 446	15	12	29
Median (dollars) .....	365	284	325	397	390	368	291	397	384	388
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	149 207	54 397	803	374	875	83 964	111 025	374	380	738
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	1 193	2 829	28	8	10	697	4 535	—	7	39
No vehicle available .....	9 882	13 999	124	54	92	5 991	32 671	87	44	135

**Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>1 424 155</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
District 1 -----	266 772	42.2	4.6	9.0	11.7	10.8	.9	86.9	79.2	.7
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Berkeley County (pt.) -----	39 238	39.0	2.0	5.6	13.6	1.0	.5	78.5	75.5	.5
Charleston County (pt.) -----	90 900	35.5	7.4	11.2	13.1	8.1	.5	95.1	88.9	.6
Dorchester County (pt.) -----	25 540	45.5	3.7	6.7	16.1	1.9	1.0	86.6	80.4	.7
Georgetown County -----	21 134	37.3	6.1	5.4	19.2	6.6	2.4	79.7	59.1	1.4
Horry County -----	89 960	50.7	2.7	9.8	6.5	21.4	1.1	83.9	75.4	.8
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Charleston city (pt.) -----	22 369	31.2	20.5	19.2	14.9	8.0	.5	99.8	99.1	.7
Goose Creek city -----	7 682	29.7	2.0	2.8	20.0	.9	—	99.0	98.5	.1
Hanahan city -----	5 382	12.8	1.7	11.2	11.1	.2	—	99.3	99.1	—
Ladson CDP -----	4 626	43.9	.6	2.5	14.8	—	.2	92.3	84.8	.3
Mount Pleasant town -----	12 443	50.6	1.9	6.8	16.8	11.4	.3	98.4	91.0	.2
Myrtle Beach city -----	13 327	42.8	2.7	14.2	7.5	23.4	.5	99.0	98.3	.8
North Charleston city (pt.) -----	20 097	43.8	1.7	12.4	5.0	3.0	.6	99.8	98.4	.7
Socastee CDP -----	4 179	71.3	.7	4.5	5.6	.9	.2	95.6	76.1	—
Summerville town -----	8 872	48.4	5.8	10.1	15.5	1.2	.7	99.1	94.4	.8
District 2 -----	241 478	32.7	5.1	8.3	13.4	7.0	1.0	75.3	59.6	.8
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Aiken County (pt.) -----	6 880	35.2	8.9	3.5	11.1	.5	3.9	46.9	13.3	2.4
Allendale County -----	4 242	19.4	10.2	8.2	12.5	.4	3.3	66.2	60.5	3.1
Barnwell County -----	7 854	24.5	10.2	7.0	11.2	.3	1.6	60.0	52.0	1.7
Beaufort County (pt.) -----	44 720	46.0	2.6	8.4	9.7	22.6	.4	89.2	63.3	.4
Calhoun County (pt.) -----	3 598	23.5	10.5	6.4	12.9	—	4.1	34.3	26.8	3.1
Colleton County (pt.) -----	5 537	27.0	6.8	6.7	10.1	—	3.2	48.0	27.9	2.5
Hampton County -----	7 058	23.4	10.6	5.1	15.3	.2	4.8	55.3	48.5	3.8
Jasper County -----	6 070	25.2	7.1	5.6	12.1	.1	2.4	37.1	23.7	2.1
Lexington County -----	67 556	31.3	4.4	5.1	14.3	2.2	.6	65.2	51.8	.5
Orangeburg County (pt.) -----	13 731	25.0	6.8	6.2	14.1	.3	2.6	75.2	35.1	1.5
Richland County (pt.) -----	74 232	30.9	4.7	12.9	15.5	7.1	.3	90.0	82.1	.2
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Aiken city (pt.) -----	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	—
Cayce city -----	4 721	16.8	6.0	5.6	6.8	.7	.1	97.7	95.0	.6
Columbia city (pt.) -----	19 670	17.0	13.5	16.5	15.6	8.6	.2	99.0	95.7	.3
Dentsville CDP (pt.) -----	3 418	40.6	1.9	13.9	12.5	5.9	.2	98.1	94.4	.2
Hilton Head Island town -----	21 509	53.6	.5	10.8	8.6	43.3	.1	97.9	87.5	.1
Irmo town -----	3 824	55.3	.2	3.1	15.7	—	.6	99.2	97.3	—
Orangeburg city (pt.) -----	2 801	9.9	7.0	9.5	17.3	.8	.9	99.5	94.7	.7
St. Andrews CDP -----	11 818	42.2	.2	28.3	5.6	12.6	.1	99.8	87.5	.1
Seven Oaks CDP -----	6 671	11.4	.6	9.7	20.4	4.9	—	99.2	96.8	.1
West Columbia city -----	5 101	12.5	10.5	8.1	6.5	1.6	.4	97.7	90.9	.5
District 3 -----	238 738	25.6	10.6	6.7	10.3	1.1	1.2	81.1	45.9	1.1
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Abbeville County -----	9 846	21.1	16.8	6.0	8.6	.3	2.2	54.9	42.2	2.4
Aiken County (pt.) -----	42 386	27.1	7.6	6.9	13.3	1.2	.9	89.1	49.4	.9
Anderson County -----	60 745	23.5	10.8	6.7	9.1	1.2	.8	86.8	45.9	.8
Edgefield County -----	7 290	31.2	12.9	7.4	12.5	.7	2.5	64.9	30.8	2.4
Greenwood County -----	24 735	20.4	12.7	6.7	9.7	2.2	.8	75.7	62.5	.8
Laurens County (pt.) -----	21 749	21.1	11.4	8.0	8.5	.1	1.5	69.5	42.7	.9
McCormick County -----	3 347	21.2	13.6	6.8	12.5	.8	5.1	69.4	39.5	5.1
Oconee County -----	25 983	31.9	8.0	6.4	10.7	1.2	1.6	83.1	37.4	1.3
Pickens County -----	35 865	29.6	10.4	6.8	10.0	1.0	.7	92.6	47.0	.6
Saluda County -----	6 792	23.9	14.0	4.0	11.1	—	3.0	30.9	24.5	2.5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Aiken city (pt.) -----	8 531	31.0	8.9	9.8	16.1	3.6	—	99.3	94.5	.3
Anderson city -----	11 503	13.4	13.7	13.9	9.7	1.7	.3	99.5	95.8	.3
Clemson city -----	4 848	32.7	3.7	12.2	13.8	2.1	.1	99.7	91.3	.1
Easley city -----	6 365	22.1	13.4	5.9	11.4	1.4	.2	100.0	95.9	.7
Greenwood city -----	8 806	14.6	18.1	12.2	6.8	2.5	.5	98.4	98.6	.9
North Augusta city -----	6 813	22.5	7.2	8.6	14.6	2.6	.1	99.4	95.8	.5
District 4 -----	235 254	23.8	10.5	8.8	12.5	2.2	.8	87.9	64.4	.8
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Greenville County -----	131 645	25.2	9.0	10.2	13.9	3.0	.5	90.0	75.9	.7
Laurens County (pt.) -----	1 452	39.7	6.3	3.0	13.8	—	2.9	46.8	12.1	1.1
Spartanburg County -----	89 927	22.5	11.4	7.2	10.8	1.3	1.1	85.7	50.5	.9
Union County -----	12 230	15.8	20.6	5.8	9.6	—	1.8	87.3	48.6	1.2
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Berea CDP -----	5 629	18.2	1.1	13.4	5.5	4.2	—	99.6	89.2	.3
Gantt CDP -----	5 356	19.5	2.5	8.8	13.0	1.7	.6	98.1	92.7	.4
Greenville city -----	26 453	16.1	16.0	18.8	12.1	6.1	.7	99.8	98.8	1.6
Greer city -----	4 507	13.0	19.0	11.3	5.0	.4	.2	99.9	96.6	.8
Mauldin city -----	4 564	40.9	.7	9.5	21.7	6.4	—	99.6	98.0	—
Parker CDP -----	4 673	9.2	25.2	6.4	3.9	—	.5	99.9	95.2	.1
Simpsonville town -----	4 483	38.8	4.3	8.8	13.4	—	.5	99.1	97.3	.2
Spartanburg city -----	17 950	11.3	16.1	14.8	12.0	4.0	.8	99.8	97.4	.8
Taylors CDP -----	7 707	33.5	2.6	5.5	17.5	3.2	.2	97.4	91.1	.3
Wade Hampton CDP -----	8 873	15.7	.8	8.7	25.2	7.7	—	99.0	93.6	—
District 5 -----	221 927	26.0	11.2	6.2	11.5	1.0	2.1	66.5	44.2	1.5
<b>COUNTY</b>										



Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
District 5—Con. COUNTY—Con.										
Cherokee County .....	17 610	22.1	10.9	6.8	9.3	—	1.6	76.5	45.7	1.4
Chester County .....	12 293	20.4	17.9	5.5	8.5	.2	2.4	52.6	50.2	1.7
Chesterfield County .....	15 101	22.3	12.0	5.3	11.0	.1	2.9	61.9	32.5	2.0
Oarlington County (pt.) .....	18 905	22.7	11.9	5.4	10.9	—	2.5	67.3	33.3	2.1
Oillon County .....	10 590	22.7	13.5	6.0	11.5	.4	5.6	68.6	43.8	4.1
Fairfield County .....	8 730	27.2	15.0	8.4	13.5	.2	5.7	55.5	34.1	4.0
Kershaw County .....	17 479	29.7	8.2	3.6	13.2	.2	1.4	76.8	29.8	1.0
Lancaster County .....	20 929	21.6	9.8	6.8	8.8	.3	1.1	75.3	47.1	.9
Lee County (pt.) .....	3 844	27.0	13.6	3.4	13.3	—	5.3	64.3	24.6	2.5
Moriboro County .....	10 955	20.1	14.9	8.2	10.5	.4	3.8	70.4	54.3	2.7
Newberry County .....	14 455	22.6	20.0	7.5	11.2	.2	1.7	58.0	44.1	1.0
Sumter County (pt.) .....	20 598	29.4	5.0	4.9	16.0	1.0	1.1	74.2	47.0	.7
York County .....	50 438	32.9	8.5	6.9	12.0	3.6	.8	60.4	53.6	.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Gaffney city .....	5 450	15.7	16.2	12.5	13.6	—	1.0	99.7	96.8	1.4
Newberry town .....	4 206	17.8	27.7	10.9	11.2	.5	.8	99.0	97.6	.8
Rock Hill city .....	15 682	23.2	11.8	11.5	8.4	5.9	.8	98.4	96.6	1.4
Sumter city (pt.) .....	8 318	16.8	7.8	8.1	21.7	2.5	.7	97.8	91.9	.5
District 6 .....	219 986	21.5	9.8	8.2	12.6	.8	2.7	62.7	50.6	2.0
COUNTY										
Bamberg County .....	6 408	22.5	10.8	6.9	12.7	—	3.2	60.4	47.6	1.1
Beaufort County (pt.) .....	1 261	28.5	4.3	4.8	12.8	—	1.7	6.3	8.3	3.3
Berkeley County (pt.) .....	6 459	35.0	5.4	6.1	21.2	—	4.6	14.1	11.1	3.4
Colhoun County (pt.) .....	1 627	19.2	18.6	5.0	17.0	—	10.1	10.7	3.2	6.3
Charleston County (pt.) .....	32 650	15.1	15.1	14.3	12.0	2.2	1.6	84.0	77.4	1.4
Clarendon County .....	12 101	28.5	6.5	6.0	12.2	.3	4.8	33.8	25.1	3.0
Colleton County (pt.) .....	9 389	28.6	9.7	4.9	14.0	.6	3.8	38.0	20.8	3.3
Oarlington County (pt.) .....	4 696	26.2	8.1	6.6	10.9	—	1.9	75.0	47.2	1.6
Oorchester County (pt.) .....	5 092	22.5	9.2	7.1	10.4	.3	5.5	27.8	23.4	4.1
Florence County .....	43 209	25.2	6.9	5.9	12.3	1.1	1.8	65.0	50.5	1.1
Lee County (pt.) .....	2 693	27.8	9.5	5.5	14.8	—	7.2	37.7	29.0	5.5
Marion County .....	12 777	23.5	10.1	5.9	13.3	.1	4.5	70.0	51.5	3.3
Orangeburg County (pt.) .....	18 609	22.2	9.2	6.4	14.4	.2	3.3	52.4	34.5	2.2
Richland County (pt.) .....	35 332	12.3	10.9	12.6	9.3	.9	1.0	89.2	77.7	1.0
Sumter County (pt.) .....	14 418	22.1	8.6	6.0	11.7	.4	3.0	66.1	53.1	2.3
Williamsburg County .....	13 265	24.5	9.9	4.6	16.9	—	4.2	29.8	23.2	2.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Charleston city (pt.) .....	11 953	9.4	28.1	17.8	12.1	2.9	.8	100.0	99.2	.9
Columbia city (pt.) .....	17 258	11.4	17.3	19.2	6.0	1.8	.7	99.9	97.8	1.1
Dentsville CDP (pt.) .....	1 454	8.9	1.1	2.8	8.4	—	—	100.0	93.9	—
Florence city .....	11 790	15.8	9.1	11.7	13.8	2.4	.9	98.7	97.1	.7
North Charleston city (pt.) .....	6 517	14.1	9.9	26.5	3.7	1.2	1.0	100.0	99.4	1.2
Orangeburg city (pt.) .....	1 997	16.2	20.6	12.8	7.1	1.3	3.4	99.6	96.6	3.0
Sumter city (pt.) .....	5 286	13.0	12.2	8.9	9.0	.9	1.7	98.6	97.1	1.3

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>1 258 044</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>
District 1 -----	211 042	17.9	6.1	67.9	5.2	3.0	7.6	34.3	58.2	6.2
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Berkeley County (pt.) -----	36 644	15.2	7.6	69.6	3.7	3.9	4.8	29.9	65.3	5.2
Charleston County (pt.) -----	78 703	29.4	4.4	61.1	3.7	1.4	7.3	36.4	56.4	4.4
Dorchester County (pt.) -----	23 656	18.6	4.3	72.1	1.9	3.1	5.0	29.8	65.3	5.3
Georgetown County -----	16 275	14.0	7.8	58.7	12.7	6.8	15.2	29.9	55.0	11.0
Harry County -----	55 764	4.2	7.7	77.4	7.4	3.2	8.7	37.4	54.0	8.3
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Charleston city (pt.) -----	20 300	35.1	1.1	61.3	1.8	.7	10.1	38.8	51.1	2.5
Goose Creek city -----	7 396	24.0	1.4	69.0	3.8	1.9	1.9	27.0	71.1	2.3
Hanahan city -----	5 086	43.7	3.5	49.6	1.8	1.3	5.4	40.1	54.4	5.2
Ladson CDP -----	4 282	6.8	3.7	83.8	2.7	3.1	4.6	27.2	68.2	4.2
Mount Pleasant town -----	11 788	.6	4.0	88.9	5.2	1.3	3.5	31.9	64.7	2.1
Myrtle Beach city -----	9 603	6.7	1.2	86.0	5.3	.9	9.9	42.5	47.6	6.8
North Charleston city (pt.) -----	18 007	36.2	2.0	59.8	1.4	.6	8.8	41.9	49.3	8.0
Socastee CDP -----	3 789	.6	1.3	93.6	3.4	1.2	5.6	34.9	59.5	7.4
Summerville town -----	8 106	24.6	.7	72.4	.9	1.4	6.8	34.4	58.8	6.8
District 2 -----	210 179	28.2	12.1	50.9	4.9	3.9	7.6	32.4	60.0	6.6
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Aiken County (pt.) -----	6 176	16.7	27.0	39.5	7.7	9.1	7.0	29.4	63.6	13.6
Allendale County -----	3 791	34.9	23.5	31.7	4.6	5.4	24.6	35.6	39.8	19.2
Barnwell County -----	7 100	29.8	21.5	36.3	6.2	6.3	13.4	29.8	56.8	13.7
Beaufort County (pt.) -----	29 647	13.1	13.4	69.4	2.6	1.5	8.5	33.8	57.7	7.2
Colhoun County (pt.) -----	3 241	3.5	41.7	33.7	10.3	10.9	14.9	25.6	59.5	11.7
Calleton County (pt.) -----	5 025	21.1	22.8	41.1	6.9	8.1	13.3	30.7	56.0	11.5
Hampton County -----	6 322	23.3	32.1	33.1	4.4	7.1	17.8	32.6	49.7	18.0
Jasper County -----	5 298	3.8	46.8	38.2	4.9	6.4	16.5	39.2	44.3	17.9
Lexington County -----	61 633	29.7	7.9	51.0	7.1	4.3	5.0	28.4	66.7	4.7
Orangeburg County (pt.) -----	12 748	27.1	26.5	35.2	3.7	7.4	11.8	31.2	57.0	12.8
Richland County (pt.) -----	69 198	38.1	3.1	53.4	3.5	1.8	4.8	35.9	59.3	2.5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Aiken city (pt.) -----	12	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	50.0	50.0	—
Cayce city -----	4 435	63.0	1.0	28.5	6.1	1.5	8.7	36.4	54.9	5.7
Columbia city (pt.) -----	18 325	59.5	1.0	35.7	3.0	.7	7.2	43.1	49.7	2.2
Dentsville CDP (pt.) -----	3 072	39.7	1.6	54.4	3.1	1.1	5.5	39.9	54.7	3.0
Hilton Head Island town -----	10 344	1.1	5.2	91.9	1.2	.6	4.7	33.4	61.9	2.1
Irmo town -----	3 700	16.0	.5	81.4	.9	1.2	1.5	18.8	79.7	.9
Orangeburg city (pt.) -----	2 637	61.3	3.0	32.1	1.4	2.2	9.2	38.5	52.3	7.1
St. Andrews CDP -----	10 696	23.4	.7	73.1	2.2	.6	5.1	45.2	49.7	2.4
Seven Oaks CDP -----	6 134	42.8	.7	54.4	1.1	.9	2.6	31.3	66.0	1.1
West Columbia city -----	4 609	60.8	1.1	28.0	9.0	1.1	10.1	40.6	49.3	7.3
District 3 -----	215 746	32.2	8.3	37.8	12.9	8.8	9.5	29.7	60.8	9.8
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Abbeville County -----	8 780	23.7	11.5	33.8	15.7	15.2	12.3	26.5	61.2	9.8
Aiken County (pt.) -----	38 707	52.7	7.9	33.2	3.3	3.0	8.1	31.2	60.7	7.6
Anderson County -----	55 481	29.3	6.9	44.0	12.1	7.6	9.6	29.0	61.4	8.6
Edgefield County -----	6 424	21.6	21.3	32.9	11.3	12.9	12.5	29.0	58.5	13.3
Greenwood County -----	22 730	39.5	4.1	38.8	11.0	6.6	11.9	32.3	55.9	10.9
Laurens County (pt.) -----	19 289	39.1	5.1	29.8	18.1	7.8	11.3	30.9	57.9	13.0
McCormick County -----	2 731	1.8	24.0	28.0	27.1	19.1	12.9	28.8	58.3	18.3
Oconee County -----	22 358	20.0	11.9	38.7	13.7	15.6	8.6	29.9	61.4	9.9
Pickens County -----	33 422	22.4	6.4	40.9	20.1	10.2	7.1	28.2	64.7	9.1
Saluda County -----	5 824	13.5	20.3	28.1	19.9	18.1	10.7	27.2	62.1	16.1
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Aiken city (pt.) -----	7 737	54.1	1.0	38.1	5.7	1.0	10.5	33.9	55.7	6.4
Anderson city -----	10 509	56.9	2.3	29.2	8.1	3.5	18.7	40.1	41.2	11.5
Clemson city -----	4 626	32.0	1.8	58.0	7.1	1.1	5.9	30.9	63.2	5.1
Easley city -----	5 961	54.2	1.0	30.6	12.0	2.2	11.5	31.0	57.6	8.4
Greenwood city -----	8 095	64.4	1.6	28.1	3.9	2.0	20.5	37.0	42.5	15.5
North Augusta city -----	6 277	62.5	1.0	35.1	.7	.8	7.1	35.1	57.8	3.0
District 4 -----	220 159	24.2	5.1	41.9	23.5	5.3	9.6	31.3	59.0	7.8
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Greenville County -----	122 878	27.5	3.3	42.2	22.6	4.4	8.8	32.0	59.3	6.7
Laurens County (pt.) -----	1 371	13.1	5.8	46.8	23.1	11.3	4.4	25.8	69.7	6.6
Spartanburg County -----	84 503	18.1	7.3	43.4	25.3	5.8	10.4	30.3	59.3	8.8
Union County -----	11 407	34.8	9.3	27.5	19.2	9.2	14.2	32.6	53.2	12.5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Berea CDP -----	5 382	11.5	2.2	61.7	21.9	2.6	4.4	33.7	61.9	4.1
Gantt CDP -----	5 035	25.7	3.5	44.6	24.1	2.1	7.9	35.4	56.7	8.5
Greenville city -----	24 101	42.3	1.7	30.8	22.8	2.4	18.2	38.9	42.9	9.0
Greer city -----	4 212	42.5	1.7	26.5	26.5	2.8	19.1	38.3	42.5	15.5
Mauldin city -----	4 334	39.3	1.3	50.9	6.3	2.2	2.6	29.1	68.3	2.0
Parker CDP -----	4 341	31.4	1.9	19.9	42.6	4.2	12.7	38.0	49.3	14.8
Simpsonville town -----	4 217	31.3	2.1	58.9	5.1	2.6	3.9	30.2	65.9	2.8
Spartanburg city -----	16 712	47.4	3.0	31.7	16.1	1.8	21.8	35.5	42.7	10.3
Taylors CDP -----	7 256	39.8	1.7	45.6	10.4	2.5	3.5	25.7	70.8	2.2
Wade Hampton CDP -----	8 489	41.7	1.7	40.1	15.4	1.1	2.7	37.0	60.2	1.9
District 5 -----	204 973	19.5	9.0	41.7	20.6	9.1	11.7	30.3	58.0	11.1



Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tonk, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 5—Con. COUNTY										
Cherokee County -----	16 456	25.6	8.2	36.2	20.9	9.1	12.8	31.1	56.1	11.3
Chester County -----	11 448	25.6	9.2	28.9	23.6	12.8	13.9	31.1	55.0	8.7
Chesterfield County -----	14 047	10.5	9.9	38.6	28.4	12.7	13.5	31.8	54.7	15.7
Dorlington County (pt.) -----	17 689	7.8	9.8	51.6	23.9	6.9	13.4	31.3	55.3	10.7
Dillon County -----	9 887	15.1	16.7	40.5	16.6	11.1	17.4	35.1	47.5	16.3
Fairfield County -----	7 467	18.7	22.2	23.9	20.0	15.2	15.8	29.5	54.6	13.8
Kershaw County -----	15 810	23.4	10.4	41.2	17.6	7.4	9.5	27.8	62.7	9.2
Langcaster County -----	19 778	22.2	8.2	34.9	23.9	10.9	11.6	29.0	59.4	13.4
Lee County (pt.) -----	3 562	8.3	14.3	40.2	21.8	15.4	13.4	27.8	58.7	17.9
Marlboro County -----	10 163	20.2	13.1	31.9	24.5	10.2	20.1	38.1	41.8	19.6
Newberry County -----	12 314	35.8	7.1	30.6	13.7	12.8	12.6	30.1	57.3	12.1
Sumter County (pt.) -----	19 346	8.8	9.0	63.0	13.6	5.6	7.4	30.7	61.9	6.3
York County -----	47 006	22.7	4.0	46.6	20.4	6.3	8.3	27.8	63.8	7.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Goffney city -----	5 030	59.4	2.0	25.8	9.8	3.1	20.1	35.7	44.2	13.5
Newberry town -----	3 945	60.1	2.2	23.4	8.9	5.3	20.6	37.8	41.6	16.3
Rock Hill city -----	14 669	42.0	1.9	34.2	19.1	2.8	13.3	34.3	52.4	9.2
Sumter city (pt.) -----	7 827	17.7	3.1	61.7	14.4	3.1	8.6	34.9	56.5	4.5
District 6 -----	195 945	25.3	15.5	41.0	11.5	6.7	19.8	33.6	46.5	13.6
COUNTY										
Bomborg County -----	5 587	26.9	24.8	35.7	5.0	7.6	21.6	32.1	46.3	19.1
Beaufort County (pt.) -----	1 065	7.2	56.2	27.5	6.6	2.4	26.2	35.6	38.2	29.6
Berkeley County (pt.) -----	5 742	5.3	31.1	39.6	9.2	14.8	18.5	31.4	50.0	14.3
Colhoun County (pt.) -----	1 246	—	47.4	29.1	12.6	11.0	14.9	28.7	56.3	12.0
Charleston County (pt.) -----	28 366	50.0	10.7	33.5	3.6	2.2	29.2	36.2	34.6	12.2
Clorendon County -----	9 544	2.2	21.2	49.4	14.8	12.3	16.2	33.6	50.2	14.2
Colleton County (pt.) -----	7 015	20.6	35.4	28.7	6.9	8.4	17.5	33.7	48.9	15.6
Dorlington County (pt.) -----	4 310	13.3	13.0	44.9	21.2	7.7	19.1	33.7	47.2	11.4
Dorchester County (pt.) -----	4 557	14.7	31.6	34.2	6.6	12.9	14.8	31.8	53.4	17.6
Florence County -----	40 217	10.4	8.8	59.1	16.1	5.6	13.5	32.0	54.5	10.2
Lee County (pt.) -----	2 492	11.7	17.3	33.4	26.8	10.8	19.6	33.3	47.1	20.8
Marion County -----	11 766	18.0	14.4	43.6	15.8	8.2	18.5	36.0	45.5	15.7
Orangeburg County (pt.) -----	16 161	25.6	30.9	29.4	5.6	8.5	17.8	32.9	49.3	16.6
Richland County (pt.) -----	32 392	53.4	5.4	32.1	6.5	2.5	23.0	35.4	41.7	11.2
Sumter County (pt.) -----	13 377	14.8	15.6	38.2	22.9	8.4	22.0	31.8	46.2	16.2
Williamsburg County -----	12 108	5.4	16.4	46.2	19.1	12.9	18.1	32.0	49.9	17.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Charleston city (pt.) -----	10 453	67.0	.8	29.0	2.3	.8	39.0	36.1	24.9	10.1
Columbia city (pt.) -----	15 594	63.4	1.8	29.3	4.6	.9	31.5	37.3	31.2	13.8
Dentsville CDP (pt.) -----	1 384	56.4	6.9	29.9	3.6	3.2	9.5	28.8	61.7	4.0
Florence city -----	11 074	22.6	3.9	52.3	18.9	2.3	19.1	35.4	45.5	9.6
North Charleston city (pt.) -----	5 520	59.4	2.8	34.9	2.5	.3	40.8	38.6	20.6	24.8
Orangeburg city (pt.) -----	1 746	59.2	3.9	30.2	3.4	3.4	32.3	36.1	31.6	21.1
Sumter city (pt.) -----	4 870	30.6	10.2	28.6	24.1	6.5	29.1	35.9	35.0	17.0

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>878 824</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>385 604</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>237 699</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>379 220</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>24.4</b>
District 1 .....	138 248	13.0	18.5	70 441	720	22.0	29 581	202	12.9	72 794	53.2	1.7	441	24.6
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Berkeley County (pt.) .....	24 479	15.5	15.2	14 152	717	21.6	3 314	197	12.5	12 165	55.8	.8	428	23.3
Charleston County (pt.) .....	46 271	13.0	22.3	27 527	755	21.6	10 321	227	12.9	32 432	54.5	1.1	460	24.9
Dorchester County (pt.) .....	16 272	13.5	11.5	10 404	750	22.2	2 219	207	12.5	7 384	56.9	1.2	438	23.9
Georgetown County .....	12 921	8.7	25.7	4 334	616	22.1	4 249	194	13.8	3 354	40.6	5.7	351	24.4
Horry County .....	38 305	12.5	16.5	14 024	654	23.0	9 478	185	12.8	17 459	49.9	2.9	425	25.5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Charleston city (pt.) .....	10 529	13.4	22.1	6 658	858	22.0	2 383	282	12.4	9 771	51.5	1.5	458	27.5
Goose Creek city .....	3 443	18.2	13.4	2 941	708	22.9	228	175	10.7	3 953	47.3	.9	429	22.0
Hanahan city .....	2 886	10.3	32.8	1 679	759	19.1	737	214	12.2	2 200	61.0	—	403	23.7
Ladson CDP .....	3 085	14.4	7.3	1 935	700	21.7	172	200	14.8	1 197	64.0	—	546	26.4
Mount Pleasant town .....	7 316	18.5	12.3	5 327	846	22.0	1 116	221	12.9	4 472	56.6	.4	537	22.1
Myrtle Beach city .....	4 483	10.1	18.4	1 651	729	21.0	1 370	217	12.3	5 120	46.4	1.7	435	24.0
North Charleston city (pt.) .....	7 347	16.4	21.5	3 249	643	21.3	1 379	212	12.7	10 660	57.0	.4	431	24.7
Socastee CDP .....	2 801	17.3	4.4	1 462	719	24.0	247	180	12.5	988	54.7	—	451	25.7
Summerville town .....	4 846	16.2	12.4	3 367	775	22.1	832	229	12.6	3 260	51.5	.6	416	24.8
District 2 .....	145 853	10.1	21.8	73 248	701	20.3	32 339	202	12.6	64 326	50.4	2.8	435	23.9
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Aiken County (pt.) .....	5 012	9.8	24.7	1 316	603	17.0	1 065	159	13.5	1 164	43.7	11.3	309	23.5
Allendale County .....	2 584	6.6	36.6	794	404	21.3	934	184	14.8	1 207	31.2	13.0	232	30.0
Barnwell County .....	5 194	8.8	31.5	1 712	529	18.0	1 536	185	14.2	1 906	35.2	7.0	279	22.6
Beaufort County (pt.) .....	19 080	14.3	13.8	8 238	852	23.1	5 548	262	12.7	10 567	58.0	.9	501	24.6
Colhoun County (pt.) .....	2 658	5.6	31.8	872	454	18.8	699	167	13.9	583	37.9	11.7	220	22.0
Colleton County (pt.) .....	3 810	5.9	29.5	1 226	528	19.3	962	179	13.5	1 215	41.2	5.6	296	26.4
Hampton County .....	4 705	4.7	33.0	1 411	478	21.5	1 461	179	14.1	1 617	30.7	9.9	240	24.1
Jasper County .....	4 132	8.0	28.1	1 436	413	21.8	1 211	160	14.3	1 166	35.0	8.1	265	24.8
Lexington County .....	46 895	10.5	20.1	25 145	695	19.8	8 503	186	12.2	14 738	50.1	2.3	425	23.2
Orangeburg County (pt.) .....	9 828	6.8	27.3	3 908	561	18.0	2 421	168	12.9	3 120	35.8	7.4	295	24.2
Richland County (pt.) .....	42 155	10.5	20.3	27 190	754	20.5	7 999	232	11.8	27 043	54.0	1.1	462	24.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Aiken city (pt.) .....	12	—	100.0	—	—	—	12	275	30.0	—	—	—	—	—
Coyce city .....	2 991	8.8	37.4	1 799	547	18.6	887	185	13.4	1 444	37.3	4.7	430	24.1
Columbia city (pt.) .....	9 269	8.6	32.6	5 421	793	19.3	2 858	245	11.5	9 056	52.7	2.2	446	25.6
Dentsville CDP (pt.) .....	1 514	6.9	17.5	964	754	18.7	260	249	13.6	1 558	64.8	.3	498	22.0
Hilton Head Island town .....	6 689	16.6	4.9	3 112	1 203	24.5	2 342	347	12.0	3 655	57.5	.2	638	24.4
Irmo town .....	3 151	16.9	.6	2 916	751	21.5	112	235	12.0	549	55.6	—	633	21.5
Orangeburg city (pt.) .....	1 768	7.9	38.4	920	610	14.7	726	187	11.7	869	52.1	6.3	370	21.2
St. Andrews CDP .....	3 876	12.3	18.6	2 530	687	19.6	704	192	12.3	6 820	58.5	.2	463	22.7
Seven Oaks CDP .....	3 662	10.5	13.3	2 837	732	18.6	521	233	11.1	2 472	60.8	.4	497	22.6
West Columbia city .....	2 610	7.9	49.0	1 240	550	17.3	1 053	178	12.1	1 999	47.7	.9	381	25.6
District 3 .....	160 886	8.7	30.1	63 313	562	17.9	47 726	166	12.5	54 860	42.1	4.9	326	23.5
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Abbeville County .....	7 035	5.4	37.0	2 027	487	16.5	2 146	152	12.8	1 745	40.9	3.7	242	23.5
Aiken County (pt.) .....	28 472	9.8	28.4	14 210	630	17.3	7 661	191	12.9	10 235	45.8	3.5	381	23.1
Anderson County .....	41 697	8.5	28.5	17 127	574	18.8	13 007	162	12.5	13 784	39.6	4.7	326	23.6
Edgefield County .....	4 904	7.4	27.8	1 771	574	20.8	1 171	172	14.4	1 520	33.9	6.2	268	24.9
Greenwood County .....	15 717	8.8	34.7	6 892	522	18.3	5 104	158	12.6	7 013	37.3	7.1	308	24.1
Lourens County (pt.) .....	14 541	7.3	35.0	4 553	496	16.6	4 780	162	12.6	4 748	37.9	5.9	295	23.1
McCormick County .....	2 111	7.0	31.5	626	422	18.4	627	155	12.6	620	35.0	7.7	217	23.2
Oconee County .....	17 196	9.9	26.8	5 320	554	17.5	5 154	163	11.9	5 162	43.4	5.7	305	21.5
Pickens County .....	24 461	9.7	28.4	9 308	563	17.4	6 959	166	11.9	8 961	50.8	3.6	344	24.7
Saluda County .....	4 752	5.4	35.6	1 479	432	20.5	1 117	163	12.4	1 072	29.0	9.4	229	21.3
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Aiken city (pt.) .....	5 116	15.2	24.9	3 280	769	20.1	1 413	223	12.6	2 621	51.8	4.1	418	26.2
Anderson city .....	5 492	6.7	41.4	2 494	576	20.6	2 699	175	13.5	5 017	37.1	3.7	327	24.6
Clemson city .....	2 175	11.4	31.0	1 103	738	17.8	827	189	11.9	2 451	62.5	.5	411	35.0+
Easley city .....	4 115	8.1	33.7	2 180	585	17.5	1 535	167	12.5	1 846	44.3	5.3	334	22.0
Greenwood city .....	3 950	8.9	47.5	1 641	498	17.3	1 907	165	12.7	4 145	36.8	7.6	296	25.1
North Augusta city .....	3 977	9.6	34.6	2 584	658	16.6	1 133	207	12.0	2 300	47.0	2.0	422	21.4
District 4 .....	150 192	8.6	29.7	71 587	617	18.1	44 355	172	12.6	69 967	42.9	4.1	367	23.1
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Greenville County .....	81 320	9.1	28.4	42 010	660	18.6	22 789	176	12.6	41 558	44.0	3.6	383	23.0
Lourens County (pt.) .....	1 144	18.8	22.8	226	509	13.3	215	158	12.4	227	28.6	16.3	317	22.5
Spartanburg County .....	58 959	8.3	30.5	26 231	583	17.7	18 224	171	12.7	25 544	42.3	4.5	353	23.2
Union County .....	8 769	4.5	37.4	3 120	428	16.4	3 127	151	12.7	2 638	32.3	8.1	270	23.4
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Berea CDP .....	3 342	7.3	38.9	1 572	565	19.1	1 040	184	11.7	2 040	45.3	.6	374	22.3
Gantt CDP .....	3 453	7.5	29.5	1 922	532	18.7	837	187	13.1	1 582	46.1	3.4	362	24.2
Greenville city .....	11 278	8.5	36.9	5 821	670	19.7	4 237	191	12.6	12 823	42.0	5.0	367	23.7
Greer city .....	2 366	4.2	44.3	944	487	19.8	1 191	146	14.7	1 846	35.5	6.3	309	27.2
Mauldin city .....	2 964	10.0	12.6	2 309	760	19.7	469	196	10.7	1 370	52.7	1.0	435	20.6
Porker CDP .....	2 803	6.4	44.6	1 091	424	21.2	1 187	153	13.9	1 538	45.4	6.2	334	25.6
Simpsonville town .....	2 887	11.1	15.1	1 961	644	18.2	562	178	14.3	1 330	54.4	1.2	442	18.8
Spartanburg city .....	8 058	8.1	35.6	4 588	610	19.7	2 980	192	12.7	8 654	38.1	3.9	341	25.7



**Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With o mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as o percentage of house- hold income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as o per- centage of household income in 1989
District 4—Can. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—</b> Con. Taylors CDP ----- Wade Hampton CDP -----  District 5 -----  <b>COUNTY</b> Cherokee County ----- Chester County ----- Chesterfield County ----- Darlington County (pt.) ----- Dillon County ----- Fairfield County ----- Kershaw County ----- Lancaster County ----- Lee County (pt.) ----- Marlboro County ----- Newberry County ----- Sumter County (pt.) ----- York County -----  <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b> Gaffney city ----- Newberry town ----- Rock Hill city ----- Sumter city (pt.) -----  District 6 -----  <b>COUNTY</b> Bamberg County ----- Beaufort County (pt.) ----- Berkeley County (pt.) ----- Colhoun County (pt.) ----- Charleston County (pt.) ----- Clarendon County ----- Colleton County (pt.) ----- Dorlington County (pt.) ----- Dorchester County (pt.) ----- Florence County -----  Lee County (pt.) ----- Marion County ----- Orangeburg County (pt.) ----- Richland County (pt.) ----- Sumter County (pt.) ----- Williamsburg County -----  <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b> Charleston city (pt.) ----- Columbia city (pt.) ----- Dentsville CDP (pt.) ----- Florence city ----- North Charleston city (pt.) ----- Orangeburg city (pt.) ----- Sumter city (pt.) -----	5 239 5 433  150 762  12 383 8 748 10 589 13 338 6 622 5 831 12 873 14 796 2 874 7 003 9 376 12 555 33 774  3 124 2 431 7 902 3 628  132 883  4 052 861 5 054 1 016 15 396 7 386 5 750 3 080 3 762 28 346  1 893 8 389 11 537 18 001 8 773 9 587  4 277 6 000 1 102 6 355 1 502 652 2 391	11.6 6.8  7.4  7.3 6.0 6.4 6.8 5.7 5.3 6.9 5.7 6.8 8.4 6.7 10.5 9.0  7.4 4.6 8.5 7.7  7.5  6.3 14.2 12.1 5.0 5.3 9.5 7.0 7.4 7.8 9.0  10.2 6.3 6.1 5.7 8.2 8.5  3.6 6.7 8.1 7.3 6.7 6.6 5.0	17.9 28.3  30.4  31.5 37.7 33.9 33.0 32.6 38.1 25.0 34.0 33.6 34.3 37.6 21.7 24.6  36.5 44.5 35.5 32.4  32.1  37.8 24.9 26.4 37.9 38.9 24.2 27.0 28.7 35.3 27.4  28.5 31.6 31.2 39.7 33.2 31.4  42.6 49.3 38.1 36.0 45.3 44.8 41.0	3 809 3 058  59 634  4 588 2 949 3 094 5 022 2 154 1 659 5 051 6 227 860 2 647 3 117 6 591 15 675  1 598 1 100 4 399 2 206  47 381  1 106 160 888 187 5 841 2 322 1 440 1 224 876 12 273  427 3 014 3 100 9 308 2 780 2 435  585 536 568 604 510 185 457  585 536 568 604 527 457 457  22.1 23.1 22.3 18.9 23.2 16.2 22.3  22.9 20.6 21.7 21.6 21.4 19.7  22.1 23.1 22.3 18.9 23.2 16.2 22.3	724 736  554  488 475 444 530 438 501 572 526 396 414 483 669 687  481 483 597 769  509  433 344 518 488 548 467 449 471 470 553  394 456 476 539 456 424  585 536 568 604 527 457 457  22.9 20.6 21.7 21.6 21.4 19.7  22.1 23.1 22.3 18.9 23.2 16.2 22.3	18.5 18.1  18.5  17.4 17.7 16.9 18.4 17.2 18.2 17.3 17.6 19.9 19.8 17.4 20.9 19.3  18.3 19.5 19.6 20.1  20.8  21.1 28.5 21.4 17.0 22.6 21.5 24.6 21.9 18.6 18.6  22.9 20.6 21.7 21.6 21.4 19.7  22.1 23.1 22.3 18.9 23.2 16.2 22.3	837 1 628  43 082  3 468 3 016 3 458 4 135 2 263 2 048 3 338 4 304 848 2 406 2 875 2 831 8 092  1 254 1 034 2 747 1 192  40 616  1 376 210 1 597 381 5 530 2 055 1 639 821 1 211 7 397  614 2 811 3 843 5 719 2 512 2 900  178 178 165 188 179 170  15.2 14.3 14.1 13.9 16.1 13.5  15.4 13.0 14.3 13.4 14.9 14.6 15.8  209 190 214 201 195 164 182  209 190 214 201 195 164 182	12.1 11.8  13.1  12.9 13.4 12.9 13.7 13.6 13.3 13.0 12.7 13.2 13.8 13.0 13.0 12.9  12.9 14.8 13.9 12.4  14.3  14.6 16.6 14.9 12.2 14.8 15.1 15.4 14.7 14.3 13.7  15.2 14.3 14.1 13.9 16.1 13.5  15.4 13.0 14.3 13.4 14.9 14.6 15.8  15.2 14.3 14.1 13.9 16.1 13.5	2 017 3 056  54 211  4 073 2 700 3 458 4 351 3 265 1 636 2 937 4 982 688 3 160 2 938 6 791 13 232  1 906 1 514 6 767 4 199  63 062  1 535 204 688 230 12 970 2 158 1 265 1 230 795 11 871  599 3 377 4 624 14 391 4 604 2 521  18.4 32.8 26.6 39.2 38.5 28.8  25.9 39.2 58.2 39.8 52.6 28.9 37.1	2.8 1.2  6.4  7.5 9.2 6.2 7.8 7.5 11.4 6.1 7.6 13.1 9.7 7.2 2.4 4.6  6.7 2.4 3.2 1.4  6.7  7.2 12.3 11.9 27.8 5.8 8.2 8.9 6.4 4.5 5.0  15.7 10.2 9.8 4.3 8.7 10.5  8.1 4.7 3.2 3.8 2.0 6.8 6.0	463 437  327  290 282 266 298 255 262 321 316 321 271 276 385 417  298 278 438 384  314  225 313 284 234 347 237 283 281 229 342  236 273 254 336 316 236  338 330 446 367 336 258 304	23.3 21.8  24.2  23.3 22.9 22.7 26.8 26.3 23.9 23.4 23.8 22.7 26.6 23.5 23.7 24.3  24.6 25.9 25.1 23.6  28.3  26.9 30.5 21.7 23.6 32.0 27.0 26.3 30.0 26.6 25.0  18.2 27.9 26.8 29.3 28.9 24.5  31.2 29.9 34.8 25.8 35.0+ 27.3 29.6		

Table 32. **Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder								
							Vehicles available		Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dollars)
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	None	1 or more	With a mortgage	Not mort- gaged	
District 5 -----	221 927	204 973	803	490	313	28	124	679	539	136	325
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	57	57	51	51	—	2	—	51	—	127	—
Cotawba Reservation, SC (state) -----	57	57	51	51	—	2	—	51	—	127	—



Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) — Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	3 486 703	14.5	23	26 165	26 348	30 695	30 899	13 343	13 645
District 1 -----	581 125	12.8	63	28 437	28 974	31 837	32 327	17 668	18 448
COUNTY									
Berkeley County (pt.) -----	110 194	11.8	108	30 053	30 937	31 418	32 352	19 116	20 978
Charleston County (pt.) -----	210 520	13.1	118	30 138	30 932	35 038	36 133	19 943	20 844
Oorchester County (pt.) -----	70 056	11.9	156	31 660	33 177	34 828	36 510	16 343	19 505
Georgetown County -----	46 302	12.5	230	22 973	24 989	26 359	28 687	9 962	12 286
Harry County -----	144 053	13.5	122	24 468	25 382	28 025	28 984	14 651	15 803
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Charleston city (pt.) -----	49 216	12.2	327	29 533	31 387	40 695	43 814	18 113	20 051
Goose Creek city -----	24 692	11.8	184	28 931	30 720	29 164	30 953	14 560	23 508
Hanahan city -----	13 176	11.3	433	26 439	30 708	30 935	35 994	18 141	21 680
Ladsan CDP -----	13 540	11.3	269	29 822	33 035	30 530	33 655	18 623	26 088
Mount Pleasant town -----	30 108	11.6	374	37 338	39 860	42 900	46 356	25 089	28 763
Myrtle Beach city -----	24 848	12.1	379	23 640	25 935	28 245	30 808	16 728	18 933
North Charleston city (pt.) -----	54 324	12.8	137	24 532	25 891	25 773	27 344	19 847	21 491
Socastee CDP -----	10 426	11.5	295	26 823	30 107	29 269	33 002	16 002	20 286
Summerville town -----	22 519	11.6	265	30 344	32 570	33 561	36 603	14 435	18 765
District 2 -----	581 111	14.7	62	30 269	30 731	35 129	35 674	17 705	18 458
COUNTY									
Aiken County (pt.) -----	17 732	19.2	214	24 235	26 889	29 315	32 576	7 600	9 946
Allendale County -----	11 722	20.1	277	13 870	16 299	16 551	19 742	7 012	9 441
Barnwell County -----	20 293	16.2	247	22 121	24 907	26 970	30 178	8 115	10 711
Beaufort County (pt.) -----	83 231	12.9	215	30 297	31 776	34 228	35 986	18 879	21 269
Calhoun County (pt.) -----	9 459	21.1	282	23 704	26 448	27 471	30 838	7 148	10 746
Colleton County (pt.) -----	13 958	12.4	349	21 125	25 517	26 500	29 684	7 464	10 755
Hompton County -----	18 191	21.9	195	17 466	19 781	21 800	24 370	6 648	8 408
Jasper County -----	15 487	18.6	189	16 988	19 162	20 991	24 101	7 656	10 245
Lexington County -----	167 611	14.5	107	32 440	33 399	36 888	37 885	17 366	18 785
Orangeburg County (pt.) -----	35 081	17.6	196	22 577	24 838	27 541	29 994	10 093	11 700
Richland County (pt.) -----	188 346	13.1	125	32 675	33 734	39 950	41 087	21 373	22 306
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Aiken city (pt.) -----	3	100.0	—	—	12 500	—	12 500	—	10 000
Cayce city -----	11 163	15.1	346	25 621	28 765	30 885	34 300	15 520	18 438
Columbia city (pt.) -----	53 117	13.9	257	29 631	31 461	39 966	43 164	20 385	22 075
Dentsville CDP (pt.) -----	7 700	14.2	484	32 090	35 133	36 896	44 316	21 950	26 529
Hilton Head Island town -----	23 694	11.3	602	41 482	44 576	46 930	51 712	24 416	29 815
Irma town -----	11 280	11.6	333	41 067	44 412	42 264	46 072	21 836	32 776
Orangeburg city (pt.) -----	6 097	14.1	631	30 167	35 377	37 675	42 806	13 250	20 686
St. Andrews CDP -----	25 692	11.6	252	28 117	29 833	33 547	36 322	22 108	24 338
Seven Oaks CDP -----	15 722	12.9	388	35 996	39 457	41 165	44 431	25 995	29 671
West Columbia city -----	10 588	13.4	339	21 980	24 308	26 875	31 316	12 668	16 295
District 3 -----	581 104	14.5	53	25 659	26 135	31 000	31 474	10 702	11 230
COUNTY									
Abbeville County -----	23 862	20.4	166	22 205	24 224	27 609	29 392	7 780	9 282
Aiken County (pt.) -----	103 208	13.8	144	29 991	31 245	35 219	36 636	14 359	16 178
Anderson County -----	145 196	13.8	108	25 281	26 214	30 782	31 675	9 289	10 302
Edgefield County -----	18 375	14.6	258	21 807	24 526	27 189	29 973	8 199	11 005
Greenwood County -----	59 567	15.1	171	22 841	24 328	28 549	30 199	9 196	10 756
Laurens County (pt.) -----	54 283	13.7	162	23 866	25 355	28 019	29 668	10 545	12 066
McCormick County -----	8 868	24.9	255	18 112	20 327	22 108	25 980	7 785	10 315
Ocanee County -----	57 494	13.3	180	24 907	26 539	30 071	31 645	10 056	11 485
Pickens County -----	93 894	14.5	125	25 775	26 898	31 910	33 146	10 707	11 826
Saluda County -----	16 357	16.1	247	21 143	23 559	26 239	28 766	7 395	10 110
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Aiken city (pt.) -----	19 869	14.5	385	31 866	35 021	38 226	42 396	14 591	18 269
Andersan city -----	26 184	13.7	255	18 380	20 457	24 271	26 786	9 087	11 278
Clemson city -----	11 096	12.9	529	19 915	25 759	42 597	50 199	10 462	12 342
Easley city -----	15 195	15.1	378	25 310	28 213	31 711	34 584	9 876	12 711
Greenwood city -----	20 807	11.6	282	17 438	19 927	21 803	25 175	8 889	11 340
North Augusta city -----	15 351	11.2	460	31 193	34 491	35 711	41 544	19 200	24 034
District 4 -----	581 113	14.7	58	27 447	27 972	32 577	33 156	13 856	14 561
COUNTY									
Greenville County -----	320 167	14.3	85	28 711	29 464	34 138	34 981	15 341	16 154
Laurens County (pt.) -----	3 809	12.3	629	25 949	31 273	30 140	36 303	6 922	18 062
Spartanburg County -----	226 800	15.0	86	26 606	27 276	31 472	32 242	12 166	13 256
Union County -----	30 337	17.9	158	20 777	22 275	25 207	26 798	7 200	8 577
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Berea CDP -----	13 535	12.7	291	25 730	28 381	29 499	32 109	14 674	18 166
Gantt CDP -----	13 891	14.3	458	25 294	27 972	29 007	31 534	13 751	16 598
Greenville city -----	58 282	15.0	238	23 282	24 644	30 146	31 847	15 514	17 135
Greer city -----	10 322	14.2	334	16 501	19 708	21 340	24 617	7 291	9 862
Mauldin city -----	11 587	13.7	384	39 859	43 422	44 526	47 278	18 563	25 588
Parker CDP -----	11 072	15.1	206	17 284	19 412	20 863	23 430	7 804	9 850
Simpsonville town -----	11 708	12.6	357	33 628	37 189	38 183	41 115	18 369	23 522
Spartanburg city -----	43 467	14.6	237	21 614	23 568	27 879	30 629	11 547	14 022
Taylors CDP -----	19 619	13.3	334	37 536	40 604	41 082	44 174	20 339	23 609
Wade Hampton CDP -----	20 014	13.4	396	32 344	35 499	38 719	42 093	19 426	22 848
District 5 -----	581 131	14.7	50	24 993	25 437	29 166	29 736	10 744	11 303

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
				District 5—Con.					
COUNTY									
Cherokee County .....	44 506	13.9	167	23 725	25 430	28 037	29 814	8 380	10 133
Chester County .....	32 170	16.2	178	22 219	23 913	26 005	27 645	7 934	9 622
Chesterfield County .....	38 577	15.0	172	20 372	21 766	24 596	26 504	8 025	10 039
Darlington County (pt.) .....	49 589	14.0	189	22 688	24 644	26 896	29 120	8 624	10 581
Dillon County .....	29 114	15.3	181	17 559	19 172	21 334	23 216	6 221	7 665
Fairfield County .....	22 295	14.5	225	20 284	22 746	24 312	27 100	7 626	10 603
Kershaw County .....	43 599	12.9	190	27 336	29 260	30 740	32 384	12 777	16 161
Lancaster County .....	54 516	16.2	150	24 600	25 999	29 035	30 596	9 584	11 171
Lee County (pt.) .....	10 660	14.7	275	17 647	21 531	22 035	25 234	5 491	7 593
Marlboro County .....	29 361	14.1	184	17 062	19 170	21 140	23 132	6 769	8 243
Newberry County .....	33 172	18.7	171	22 509	24 300	27 174	28 955	10 112	12 032
Sumter County (pt.) .....	62 075	13.4	162	26 069	27 540	28 719	30 270	14 333	16 710
York County .....	131 497	14.6	121	30 827	31 750	35 308	36 441	14 735	16 131
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Gaffney city .....	13 145	12.4	419	19 764	23 287	24 825	29 072	8 952	12 396
Newberry town .....	10 542	12.4	397	17 067	21 416	23 055	26 422	8 311	12 521
Rock Hill city .....	41 643	14.3	203	25 823	27 408	30 509	32 300	14 284	16 438
Sumter city (pt.) .....	27 863	13.5	283	24 360	26 672	26 495	29 703	16 044	18 979
District 6 .....	581 119	15.7	43	19 030	19 479	22 698	23 247	8 811	9 348
COUNTY									
Bamberg County .....	16 902	13.2	312	16 251	18 798	19 806	23 014	6 749	8 912
Beaufort County (pt.) .....	3 194	15.7	548	11 203	16 401	14 303	21 033	4 624	7 433
Berkeley County (pt.) .....	18 582	15.7	204	17 822	20 430	20 950	23 218	5 835	8 721
Calhoun County (pt.) .....	3 294	15.8	672	16 893	22 502	23 064	30 231	6 742	10 736
Charleston County (pt.) .....	84 519	13.7	117	16 288	17 465	19 546	21 080	8 187	9 629
Clarendon County .....	28 450	16.1	198	16 812	18 613	20 267	22 146	6 520	8 130
Colleton County (pt.) .....	20 419	14.0	234	17 802	20 421	21 739	25 084	7 386	10 274
Darlington County (pt.) .....	12 262	16.0	306	17 967	20 505	21 347	24 709	6 880	10 921
Dorchester County (pt.) .....	13 004	22.8	227	20 009	22 126	24 680	27 205	5 941	7 709
Florence County .....	114 344	16.3	122	23 656	24 873	28 067	29 369	10 657	12 046
Lee County (pt.) .....	7 777	16.9	237	14 483	18 123	18 236	21 869	5 619	8 052
Marion County .....	33 899	15.1	162	16 966	18 787	21 056	22 733	6 988	8 885
Orangeburg County (pt.) .....	49 722	19.4	116	16 849	18 063	20 554	22 034	6 689	7 822
Richland County (pt.) .....	97 374	14.1	95	18 832	19 908	22 096	23 456	11 293	12 387
Sumter County (pt.) .....	40 562	15.6	132	16 329	17 408	19 114	20 764	6 634	8 174
Williamsburg County .....	36 815	16.8	139	17 654	19 165	21 240	22 824	5 832	7 064
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Charleston city (pt.) .....	31 198	13.7	212	14 230	16 117	17 295	19 738	7 221	9 080
Columbia city (pt.) .....	44 935	13.4	135	15 455	16 623	17 712	19 673	10 641	12 059
Dentsville CDP (pt.) .....	4 139	14.8	374	24 895	31 118	30 243	35 539	8 326	15 345
Florence city .....	29 813	14.3	326	23 740	25 952	29 378	32 484	13 865	17 344
North Charleston city (pt.) .....	15 894	10.9	206	11 111	12 885	11 249	13 600	8 284	11 476
Orangeburg city (pt.) .....	7 642	11.3	327	9 475	13 033	11 932	19 514	5 250	9 005
Sumter city (pt.) .....	14 080	14.9	234	14 278	16 250	17 088	19 933	5 711	7 755



Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>1 424 155</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>24.5</b>
District 1 .....	266 818	13.8	715	726	199	205	21.8	22.2	12.6	13.2	439	444	24.3	24.8
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Berkeley County (pt.) .....	39 254	11.7	706	728	189	204	21.2	22.1	11.5	13.5	423	432	22.7	23.9
Charleston County (pt.) .....	90 942	14.8	746	763	223	231	21.3	21.9	12.4	13.4	457	463	24.5	25.3
Oorchester County (pt.) .....	25 528	12.0	736	763	197	217	21.7	22.7	11.3	13.7	431	446	23.1	24.7
Georgetown County .....	21 134	13.5	592	641	188	200	21.3	22.9	12.9	14.7	336	367	22.9	26.0
Horry County .....	89 960	14.3	640	668	182	188	22.6	23.5	12.2	13.3	419	431	24.9	26.2
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Charleston city (pt.) .....	22 365	12.8	838	878	267	298	21.3	22.7	11.3	13.5	453	464	26.6	28.3
Goose Creek city .....	7 682	11.3	681	733	148	202	21.9	23.9	7.4	14.0	423	436	20.9	23.1
Hanahan city .....	5 382	11.2	721	796	199	229	17.0	20.8	10.2	14.3	393	413	22.6	24.9
Ladson CDP .....	4 689	11.9	676	724	163	224	20.7	22.7	9.7	20.0	525	561	24.3	28.8
Mount Pleasant town .....	12 443	11.4	822	871	209	232	21.3	22.6	11.1	14.6	528	545	21.0	23.1
Myrtle Beach city .....	13 327	13.1	690	766	203	231	19.1	22.7	10.9	13.7	426	443	23.7	25.9
North Charleston city (pt.) .....	20 054	12.6	620	666	199	224	20.3	22.3	11.2	14.2	425	437	23.3	24.6
Socastee CDP .....	4 179	12.5	694	744	165	194	22.8	25.2	9.0	15.9	412	471	24.0	27.7
Summerville town .....	8 834	11.8	751	799	215	243	21.2	22.9	10.6	14.5	402	431	23.5	26.3
District 2 .....	241 875	14.8	695	707	199	204	20.1	20.5	12.4	12.9	432	438	23.7	24.2
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Aiken County (pt.) .....	6 911	19.9	569	633	149	170	15.4	18.5	12.1	14.9	285	335	22.1	25.0
Allendale County .....	4 242	21.8	382	431	173	194	18.7	24.2	13.3	16.3	214	251	25.6	32.2
Barnwell County .....	7 854	16.8	493	567	177	193	16.4	19.6	12.8	15.5	268	290	20.5	24.7
Beaufort County (pt.) .....	44 720	12.5	827	877	253	272	22.4	23.8	11.9	13.4	491	515	23.9	25.3
Calhoun County (pt.) .....	3 678	22.1	427	480	156	178	16.8	20.5	12.2	15.5	196	246	18.6	26.0
Colleton County (pt.) .....	5 616	12.6	494	561	167	190	16.9	21.7	11.6	15.4	265	318	24.2	28.6
Hompton County .....	7 058	22.6	459	498	170	188	20.3	22.7	13.0	15.3	226	254	22.5	26.0
Jasper County .....	6 070	19.7	391	436	150	169	20.1	23.5	12.9	15.7	246	285	23.0	27.6
Lexington County .....	67 556	14.7	686	704	182	190	19.3	20.2	11.7	12.8	420	431	22.7	23.7
Orangeburg County (pt.) .....	13 748	17.8	543	578	162	174	16.9	19.0	12.0	13.9	283	307	22.8	25.6
Richland County (pt.) .....	74 422	13.3	746	763	227	236	20.1	20.8	11.3	12.4	459	466	23.6	24.4
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Aiken city (pt.) .....	2	100.0	-	-	200	200	-	-	20.0	20.0	-	-	-	-
Cayce city .....	4 721	15.5	520	574	177	193	16.9	20.2	11.6	15.1	411	448	22.8	25.6
Columbia city (pt.) .....	19 790	13.8	774	818	237	255	18.2	20.2	10.6	12.4	440	453	24.8	26.6
Oentsville CDP (pt.) .....	3 376	15.2	704	805	230	272	16.4	20.7	10.3	16.9	486	512	20.4	23.6
Hilton Head Island town .....	21 509	11.7	1 147	1 264	333	366	23.3	25.9	10.9	13.2	623	654	23.3	25.6
Irmo town .....	3 824	11.6	737	765	210	303	20.6	22.4	6.9	17.2	600	664	18.3	24.0
Orangeburg city (pt.) .....	2 792	14.4	567	672	175	199	12.8	16.7	9.9	13.4	345	392	18.5	23.5
St. Andrews CDP .....	11 818	12.4	663	708	182	206	17.9	21.1	10.2	14.3	457	469	22.0	23.5
Seven Oaks CDP .....	6 671	12.9	704	760	220	245	17.1	20.0	9.0	13.3	488	507	21.5	23.7
West Columbia city .....	5 101	14.0	508	592	168	188	15.3	19.3	10.5	13.6	372	391	23.7	28.2
District 3 .....	238 760	14.8	557	567	165	168	17.6	18.2	12.3	12.7	323	329	23.2	23.8
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Abbeville County .....	9 846	20.6	470	504	147	158	15.3	17.7	11.9	13.7	228	257	21.1	25.8
Aiken County (pt.) .....	42 355	14.2	617	644	187	196	16.7	17.9	12.3	13.5	372	390	22.3	23.9
Anderson County .....	60 745	14.3	564	584	159	165	18.3	19.4	12.1	13.0	321	332	23.0	24.2
Edgefield County .....	7 290	14.8	539	608	161	183	19.2	22.2	12.7	16.0	250	285	22.8	27.1
Greenwood County .....	24 735	15.1	507	537	153	162	17.4	19.2	12.0	13.3	301	315	23.1	25.0
Laurens County (pt.) .....	21 802	13.8	480	514	158	167	15.5	17.6	11.9	13.4	287	307	22.0	24.3
McCormick County .....	3 347	26.8	396	451	145	165	16.4	20.5	11.2	14.0	194	242	21.2	25.2
Oconee County .....	25 983	13.3	537	572	158	168	16.5	18.5	11.2	12.6	295	315	20.6	22.4
Pickens County .....	35 865	14.8	550	576	162	169	16.7	18.1	11.4	12.5	337	350	23.9	25.7
Saluda County .....	6 792	16.9	404	461	154	173	18.7	22.1	11.1	13.8	211	247	18.5	24.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Aiken city (pt.) .....	8 541	14.5	736	802	214	233	18.7	21.0	11.2	13.9	405	432	24.0	28.3
Anderson city .....	11 503	14.4	547	607	169	182	19.1	21.9	12.5	14.6	317	336	23.7	25.7
Clemson city .....	4 850	12.7	684	788	173	204	15.5	20.1	10.1	13.7	390	433	34.5	45.0
Easley city .....	6 356	15.8	551	621	159	174	16.1	18.9	11.3	13.7	321	346	20.8	23.2
Greenwood city .....	8 806	11.7	472	525	158	172	15.4	19.3	11.4	14.0	286	307	23.6	27.3
North Augusta city .....	6 810	11.6	633	684	196	218	15.1	18.0	10.4	13.6	411	432	20.1	22.8
District 4 .....	235 201	14.8	612	623	171	174	17.9	18.4	12.4	12.9	365	370	22.8	23.3
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Greenville County .....	131 645	14.3	652	667	174	178	18.3	19.0	12.2	12.9	379	386	22.6	23.3
Laurens County (pt.) .....	1 399	12.1	371	571	139	178	9.3	17.4	8.7	16.2	286	345	16.7	45.8
Spartanburg County .....	89 927	15.2	575	590	169	174	17.3	18.1	12.3	13.0	348	357	22.8	23.7
Union County .....	12 230	17.7	411	445	146	157	15.3	17.4	11.9	13.5	262	279	21.7	25.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Berea CDP .....	5 629	12.5	534	595	177	192	17.0	20.9	10.1	13.2	362	385	20.4	24.1
Gantt CDP .....	5 356	14.2	506	558	177	197	17.0	20.5	11.3	15.0	347	376	22.3	26.2
Greenville city .....	26 453	14.8	649	692	185	196	18.7	20.5	11.8	13.3	360	374	23.2	24.3
Greer city .....	4 507	14.3	456	529	139	155	17.2	21.8	13.0	16.4	329	326	25.1	29.3
Mauldin city .....	4 564	13.8	738	783	182	216	18.0	20.8	8.7	12.8	416	453	18.4	22.6
Porker CDP .....	4 673	15.7	393	455	145	161	19.6	22.6	12.3	15.4	321	348	23.7	28.9
Simpsonville town .....	4 483	12.2	619	669	165	190	16.4	20.0	11.6	16.9	427	467	16.5	20.7
Spartanburg city .....	17 950	14.7	587	633	185	199	18.6	20.6	11.8	13.7	332	351	25.0	26.5
Taylors CDP .....	7 707	13.2	701	748	167	190	17.2	19.7	10.4	13.9	447	478	21.5	25.0
Wade Hampton CDP .....	8 873	13.3	701	772	203	223	16.7	19.4	10.6	13.1	428	447	20.8	22.8
District 5 .....	222 014	15.0	549	560	171	174	18.2	18.8	12.9	13.4	323	330	23.8	24.5

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
District 5—Can. COUNTY														
Cherokee County .....	17 610	14.1	471	506	145	156	16.3	18.4	12.0	13.8	279	302	22.1	24.6
Chester County .....	12 293	15.8	458	492	156	169	16.5	19.0	12.5	14.3	271	293	21.5	24.4
Chesterfield County .....	15 101	15.5	425	463	151	162	15.7	18.1	12.1	13.8	255	277	21.2	24.1
Darlington County (pt.) .....	18 903	14.2	513	546	174	184	17.3	19.4	12.8	14.5	286	308	25.2	28.4
Dillon County .....	10 590	15.7	418	458	167	181	15.7	18.6	12.5	14.7	246	265	24.7	27.8
Fairfield County .....	8 730	14.7	478	524	160	176	16.4	19.9	12.1	14.5	241	288	21.1	26.7
Kershaw County .....	17 479	13.2	556	589	177	190	16.3	18.4	12.0	13.9	308	333	22.1	24.7
Lancaster County .....	20 929	16.5	510	542	158	167	16.8	18.5	12.0	13.4	308	324	22.7	24.9
Lee County (pt.) .....	3 852	15.3	373	436	164	186	17.2	22.6	11.4	14.9	215	263	19.7	26.5
Marlboro County .....	10 955	14.2	397	432	160	176	18.2	21.2	12.7	15.0	259	282	24.6	28.8
Newberry County .....	14 455	18.8	467	500	161	172	16.3	18.5	12.2	13.9	263	288	22.2	24.8
Sumter County (pt.) .....	20 679	13.6	649	690	190	205	20.2	21.5	12.0	14.1	377	393	22.7	24.7
York County .....	50 438	14.6	675	698	182	189	18.7	19.9	12.3	13.5	409	425	23.7	25.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Gaffney city .....	5 450	12.1	444	517	151	174	16.3	20.3	11.2	14.5	276	315	22.5	26.6
Newberry town .....	4 243	11.9	451	518	169	196	16.9	21.6	12.7	16.9	254	302	23.7	28.3
Rock Hill city .....	15 682	14.5	577	618	187	199	18.4	20.5	12.9	15.0	428	448	24.3	26.2
Sumter city (pt.) .....	8 325	13.9	732	808	204	227	18.4	21.1	10.9	13.9	375	393	22.4	24.8
District 6 .....	219 487	16.2	504	514	176	179	20.5	21.1	14.1	14.6	311	317	27.9	28.7
COUNTY														
Bamberg County .....	6 408	14.4	397	470	156	175	18.3	24.2	13.0	16.1	212	239	24.5	29.5
Beaufort County (pt.) .....	1 261	16.3	277	516	134	181	22.1	46.0	12.2	21.2	196	440	17.3	36.7
Berkeley County (pt.) .....	6 443	16.9	473	565	145	164	19.1	23.4	13.5	16.2	259	311	17.5	27.6
Calhoun County (pt.) .....	1 547	16.7	401	625	124	163	12.3	21.9	9.9	14.5	151	286	17.1	28.1
Charleston County (pt.) .....	32 608	14.3	533	563	186	197	21.7	23.5	13.9	15.6	340	355	30.8	33.1
Clarendon County .....	12 101	16.0	447	486	160	175	20.3	22.7	13.8	16.4	215	257	24.7	29.5
Colleton County (pt.) .....	9 310	17.1	419	478	157	172	22.7	26.7	14.0	16.8	263	303	23.8	29.6
Darlington County (pt.) .....	4 698	16.5	448	494	173	191	20.1	23.7	12.8	16.7	260	303	27.3	33.6
Dorchester County (pt.) .....	5 104	24.5	440	501	161	176	16.7	20.3	13.0	15.5	208	250	24.1	28.8
Florence County .....	43 209	16.5	543	563	181	188	18.0	19.2	13.1	14.3	336	348	24.4	25.8
Lee County (pt.) .....	2 685	17.4	356	498	165	190	19.8	25.8	13.0	17.4	208	266	14.9	23.3
Marion County .....	12 777	15.3	438	475	171	184	19.3	21.9	13.3	15.4	263	282	26.2	29.7
Orangeburg County (pt.) .....	18 592	20.2	460	493	160	170	20.6	22.8	13.4	14.9	246	261	25.6	28.1
Richland County (pt.) .....	35 142	14.4	527	550	183	193	20.9	22.4	13.1	14.6	330	341	28.5	30.0
Sumter County (pt.) .....	14 337	16.0	441	471	173	185	20.2	22.6	14.9	17.3	307	325	27.6	30.3
Williamsburg County .....	13 265	17.5	403	445	165	176	18.3	21.0	12.6	14.4	220	252	22.9	26.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Charleston city (pt.) .....	11 957	14.1	560	611	197	220	20.3	23.9	13.8	17.1	327	350	29.7	32.7
Columbia city (pt.) .....	17 138	13.9	517	555	181	198	21.7	24.5	11.9	14.0	322	337	29.0	30.9
Dentsville CDP (pt.) .....	1 496	14.4	526	612	179	244	20.6	24.0	10.2	18.4	413	501	30.0	50.6
Florence city .....	11 790	14.2	581	628	193	211	17.6	20.1	12.3	14.6	353	380	24.5	27.1
North Charleston city (pt.) .....	6 554	11.2	481	564	181	210	18.4	27.6	12.2	17.7	324	348	33.9	42.7
Orangeburg city (pt.) .....	2 006	14.1	394	526	147	180	11.4	23.9	11.3	17.8	236	288	24.4	30.6
Sumter city (pt.) .....	5 325	15.5	437	478	173	191	19.9	24.7	13.9	17.8	292	316	27.9	32.1



Table 35. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut per- sons—Stan- dard error	Occupied housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
						Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)	
						With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
						90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds			
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 5-----	581 131	14.7	222 014	15.0	230	468	608	104	167	279	374
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas-----	174	37.4	55	34.5	859	—	—	76	172	—	—
Catawba Reservation, SC (state)-----	174	37.4	55	34.5	859	—	—	76	172	—	—

# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

### CONTENTS

<b>Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>Alaska Native Village (ANV)</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>Alaska Native Village Statistical Area</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</b> .....	A-1
<b>American Indian Reservation</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>American Indian Reservation and Trust Land</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>American Samoa</b> <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
<b>Area Measurement</b> .....	A-3
<b>Assessment District</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Block</b> .....	A-3
<b>Block Group (BG)</b> .....	A-4
<b>Block Numbering Area (BNA)</b> <i>(See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
<b>Borough</b> <i>(See County Subdivision, see Place)</i>	
<b>Borough and Census Area (Alaska)</b> <i>(See County)</i>	
<b>Boundary Changes</b> .....	A-4
<b>Census Area (Alaska)</b> <i>(See County)</i>	
<b>Census Block</b> <i>(See Block)</i>	
<b>Census Code</b> <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
<b>Census County Division (CCD)</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Census Designated Place (CDP)</b> <i>(See Place)</i>	
<b>Census Division</b> <i>(See Census Region and Census Division)</i>	
<b>Census Geographic Code</b> <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
<b>Census Region and Census Division</b> .....	A-4
<b>Census Subarea (Alaska)</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</b> .....	A-5
<b>Central City</b> <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
<b>Central Place</b> <i>(See Urbanized Area)</i>	
<b>City</b> <i>(See Place)</i>	
<b>Congressional District (CD)</b> .....	A-6
<b>Consolidated City</b> <i>(See Place)</i>	
<b>Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)</b> <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
<b>County</b> .....	A-6
<b>County Subdivision</b> .....	A-6
<b>Crews of Vessels</b> <i>(See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
<b>Division</b> <i>(See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Election District</b> <i>(See County Subdivision, see Voting District)</i>	
<b>Extended City</b> <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
<b>Farm</b> <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
<b>Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code</b> <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
<b>Geographic Block Group</b> <i>(See Block Group)</i>	
<b>Geographic Code</b> .....	A-7
<b>Geographic Presentation</b> .....	A-7
<b>Gore</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Grant</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Guam</b> <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
<b>Hierarchical Presentation</b> <i>(See Geographic Presentation)</i>	
<b>Historic Areas of Oklahoma</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area)</i>	
<b>Historical Counts</b> .....	A-8
<b>Incorporated Place</b> <i>(See Place)</i>	
<b>Independent City</b> <i>(See County)</i>	
<b>Internal Point</b> .....	A-8
<b>Inventory Presentation</b> <i>(See Geographic Presentation)</i>	
<b>Land Area</b> <i>(See Area Measurement)</i>	

<b>Latitude</b> <i>(See Internal Point)</i>	
<b>Longitude</b> <i>(See Internal Point)</i>	
<b>Magisterial District</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Metropolitan Area (MA)</b> .....	A-8
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)</b> <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
<b>Minor Civil Division (MCD)</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Northern Mariana Islands</b> <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
<b>Outlying Areas of the United States</b> .....	A-9
<b>Palau</b> <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
<b>Parish (Louisiana)</b> <i>(See County)</i>	
<b>Parish Governing Authority District</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Place</b> .....	A-9
<b>Plantation</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Population or Housing Unit Density</b> .....	A-10
<b>Precinct</b> <i>(See County Subdivision, see Voting District)</i>	
<b>Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA)</b> <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
<b>Puerto Rico</b> <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
<b>Purchase</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Region</b> <i>(See Census Region and Census Division)</i>	
<b>Rural</b> <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
<b>Selected States</b> <i>(See County Subdivision, see State)</i>	
<b>State</b> .....	A-11
<b>Supervisors' District</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Tabulation Block Group</b> <i>(See Block Group)</i>	
<b>TIGER</b> .....	A-11
<b>Town</b> <i>(See County Subdivision, see Place)</i>	
<b>Township</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Tract</b> <i>(See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
<b>Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>Trust Land</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>United States</b> .....	A-11
<b>Unorganized Territory (unorg.)</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Urban and Rural</b> .....	A-11
<b>Urbanized Area (UA)</b> .....	A-12
<b>Village</b> <i>(See Place)</i>	
<b>Virgin Islands</b> <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
<b>Voting District (VTD)</b> .....	A-12
<b>Water Area</b> <i>(See Area Measurement)</i>	
<b>ZIP Code®</b> .....	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

### AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

#### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into



12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## **Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)**

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## **AREA MEASUREMENT**

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## **BLOCK**

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## **BLOCK GROUP (BG)**

### **Geographic Block Group**

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### **Tabulation Block Group**

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## **BOUNDARY CHANGES**

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## **CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION**

### **Census Division**

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### **Northeast Region**

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### **Midwest Region**

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### **South Region**

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida



### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

### **West Region**

#### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

#### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

### **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

## **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

### **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.



The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

### Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

## GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

### Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

### Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

### United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

### Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

### Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/



block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The



metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Central City**

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## **Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)**

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

## **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

## **Metropolitan Area Title and Code**

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## **OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES**

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## **PLACE**

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## **Census Designated Place (CDP)**

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.



## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

## **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

## **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

## **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## **ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.





# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

### CONTENTS

#### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS B-2

Ability to Speak English (See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English)	
Actual Hours Worked Last Week (See Employment Status)	
Age	B-2
American Indian Tribe (See Race)	
Ancestry	B-2
Carpooling (See Journey to Work)	
Children Ever Born (See Fertility)	
Citizenship	B-4
Civilian Labor Force (See Employment Status)	
Class of Worker (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)	
Disability (See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status)	
Earnings in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	
Educational Attainment	B-4
Employment Status	B-5
Families (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Family Composition (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Family Income in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	
Family Size (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Family Type (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Farm Population (See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics)	
Fertility	B-7
Foreign-Born Persons (See Place of Birth)	
Foster Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Group Quarters	B-7
Hispanic Origin	B-12
Household (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Household Income in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	
Household Language (See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English)	
Household Size (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Household Type and Relationship	B-13
Householder (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Income Deficit (See Income in 1989)	
Income in 1989	B-15
Income Type in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker	B-19
Institutionalized Persons (See Group Quarters)	
Journey to Work	B-21
Labor Force Status (See Employment Status)	
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English	B-23
Linguistic Isolation (See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English)	
Marital Status	B-25
Married Couples (See Marital Status)	
Means of Transportation to Work (See Journey to Work)	
Migration (See Residence in 1985)	
Mobility Limitation Status	B-26
Nativity (See Place of Birth)	
Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters (See Group Quarters)	
Occupation (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)	
Own Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Per Capita Income (See Income in 1989)	
Period of Military Service (See Veteran Status)	
Persons in Family (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Persons in Households (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Place of Birth	B-26
Place of Work (See Journey to Work)	
Poverty Status in 1989	B-27
Presence of Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Private Vehicle Occupancy (See Journey to Work)	
Race	B-28
Reference Week	B-31

Related Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Residence in 1985	B-32
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status	B-33
School Enrollment and Type of School	B-33
Self-Care Limitation Status	B-34
Sex	B-34
Spanish Origin (See Hispanic Origin)	
Stepfamily (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Subfamily (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work (See Journey to Work)	
Travel Time to Work (See Journey to Work)	
Type of School (See School Enrollment and Type of School)	
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	
Veteran Status	B-34
Weeks Worked in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	
Work Disability Status	B-35
Work Status in 1989	B-35
Worker (See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989)	
Workers in Family in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	
Year of Entry	B-36
Years of Military Service (See Veteran Status)	

#### HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS B-36

Acreage	B-37
Age of Structure (See Year Structure Built)	
Agricultural Sales	B-38
Bedrooms	B-38
Boarded-Up Status	B-38
Business on Property	B-38
Condominium Fee	B-39
Condominium Status	B-39
Congregate Housing (See Meals Included in Rent)	
Contract Rent	B-39
Crop Sales (See Agricultural Sales)	
Duration of Vacancy	B-40
Farm Residence	B-40
Gross Rent	B-40
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-41
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (See Vacancy Status)	
House Heating Fuel	B-41
Housing Units (See Living Quarters)	
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood	B-41
Kitchen Facilities	B-41
Living Quarters	B-36
Meals Included in Rent	B-41
Mobile Home Costs	B-42
Months Vacant (See Duration of Vacancy)	
Mortgage Payment	B-42
Mortgage Status	B-42
Occupied Housing Units (See Living Quarters)	
Owner-Occupied Housing Units (See Tenure)	
Persons in Unit	B-43
Persons Per Room	B-43
Plumbing Facilities	B-43
Poverty Status of Households in 1989	B-43
Real Estate Taxes	B-43
Rental Vacancy Rate (See Vacancy Status)	
Renter-Occupied Housing Units (See Tenure)	
Rooms	B-44
Second or Junior Mortgage Payment	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-45



## CONTENTS—Con.

Sewage Disposal .....	B-45
Source of Water .....	B-45
Telephone in Housing Unit .....	B-45
Tenure .....	B-46
Type of Structure (See Units in Structure) .....	
Units in Structure .....	B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere .....	B-47
Utilities .....	B-47
Vacancy Status .....	B-47
Vacant Housing Units (See Living Quarters) .....	
Value .....	B-48
Vehicles Available .....	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit .....	B-49
Year Structure Built .....	B-49
DERIVED MEASURES .....	B-49
Interpolation .....	B-49
Mean .....	B-49
Median .....	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios .....	B-50
Quartile .....	B-50

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.



The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

*Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

*Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or



its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:



- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,



figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

*Correctional Institutions*—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

*Prisons*—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.



*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.



Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.



The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample



questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.



## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.



For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income



- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of



banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## **INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER**

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### **Industry**

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### **Occupation**

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### **Class of Worker**

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical



Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## JOURNEY TO WORK

### Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was



asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## **Means of Transportation to Work**

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## **Private Vehicle Occupancy**

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## **Time Leaving Home to Go to Work**

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **Travel Time to Work**

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH**

### **Language Spoken at Home**

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in



question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

**Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa



## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.



The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

### Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

### Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

**Current Population Survey**—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310								
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451							
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947							
Two persons.....	8,076								
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547						
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515						
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990					
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619				
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572			
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259		
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828	
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933
									\$23,973



self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.



*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoan*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.



**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now



serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”



## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

**ACREAGE**

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this



item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.



## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.



**GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

**HOUSE HEATING FUEL**

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

**INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD**

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

**KITCHEN FACILITIES**

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

**MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT**

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all



occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.



The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.



In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

## **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are



shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.



**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented



separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is



computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data .....	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data .....	C-9
Errors in the Data .....	C-2
Estimation Procedure .....	C-5
Sample Design .....	C-1

### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or



estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;



2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948/21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86



percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2



### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

## All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

# STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

# STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

# Renter

## White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

## Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

# 121-140

## Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

# 141-160

## Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

# 161-180

## American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

# 181-200

## Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

# Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.



## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely



reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.



**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50 .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100 .....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250 .....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500 .....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000 .....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500 .....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000 .....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98 .....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95 .....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90 .....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85 .....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80 .....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75 .....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70 .....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65 .....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50 .....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

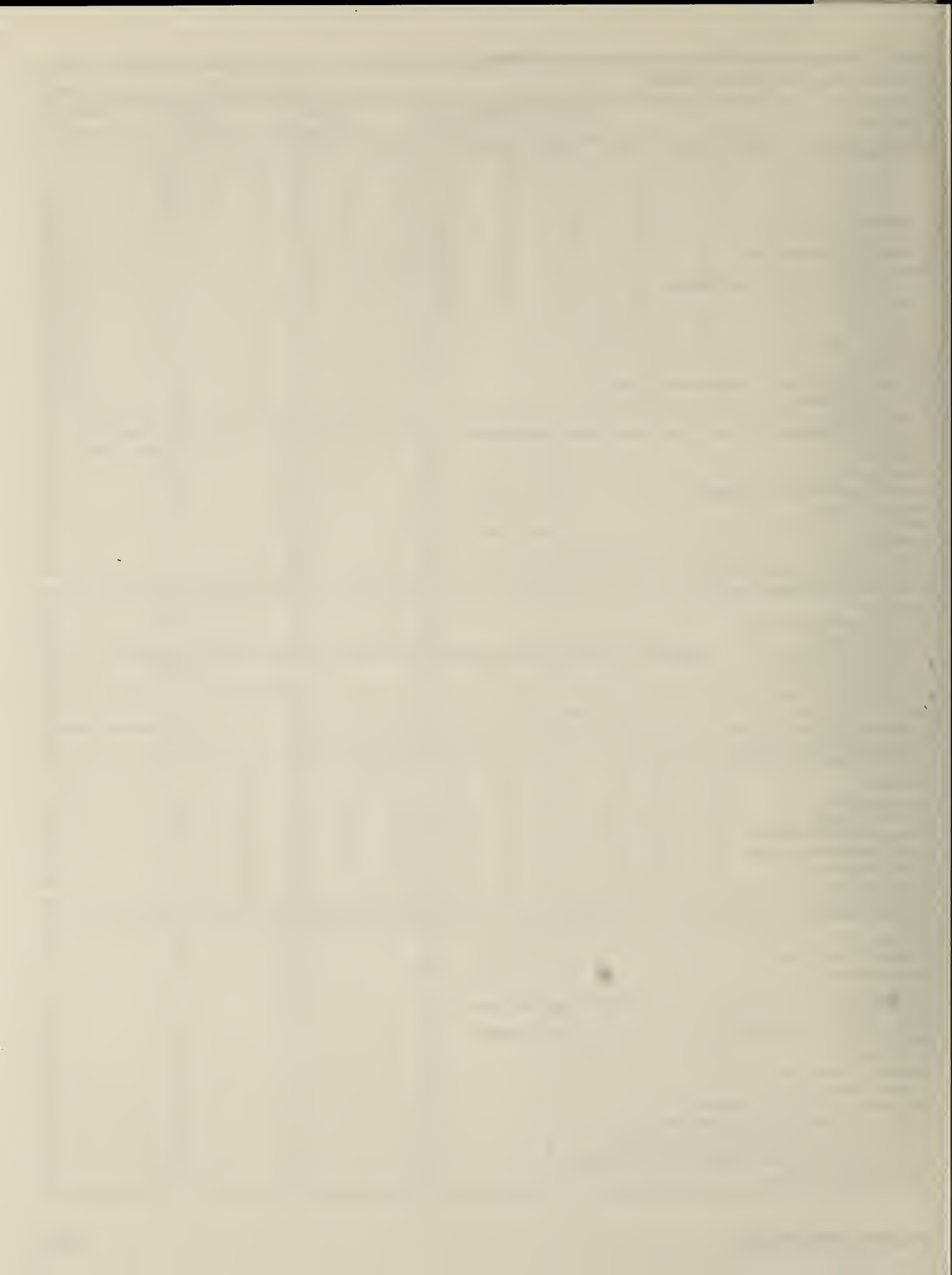
$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—South Carolina

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.7	2.5	1.4	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.4	2.1	1.2	1.0
Place of birth.....	2.4	2.2	1.3	1.2
Citizenship.....	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.8
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	1.9	1.2	0.9
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5





# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.



**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States



Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

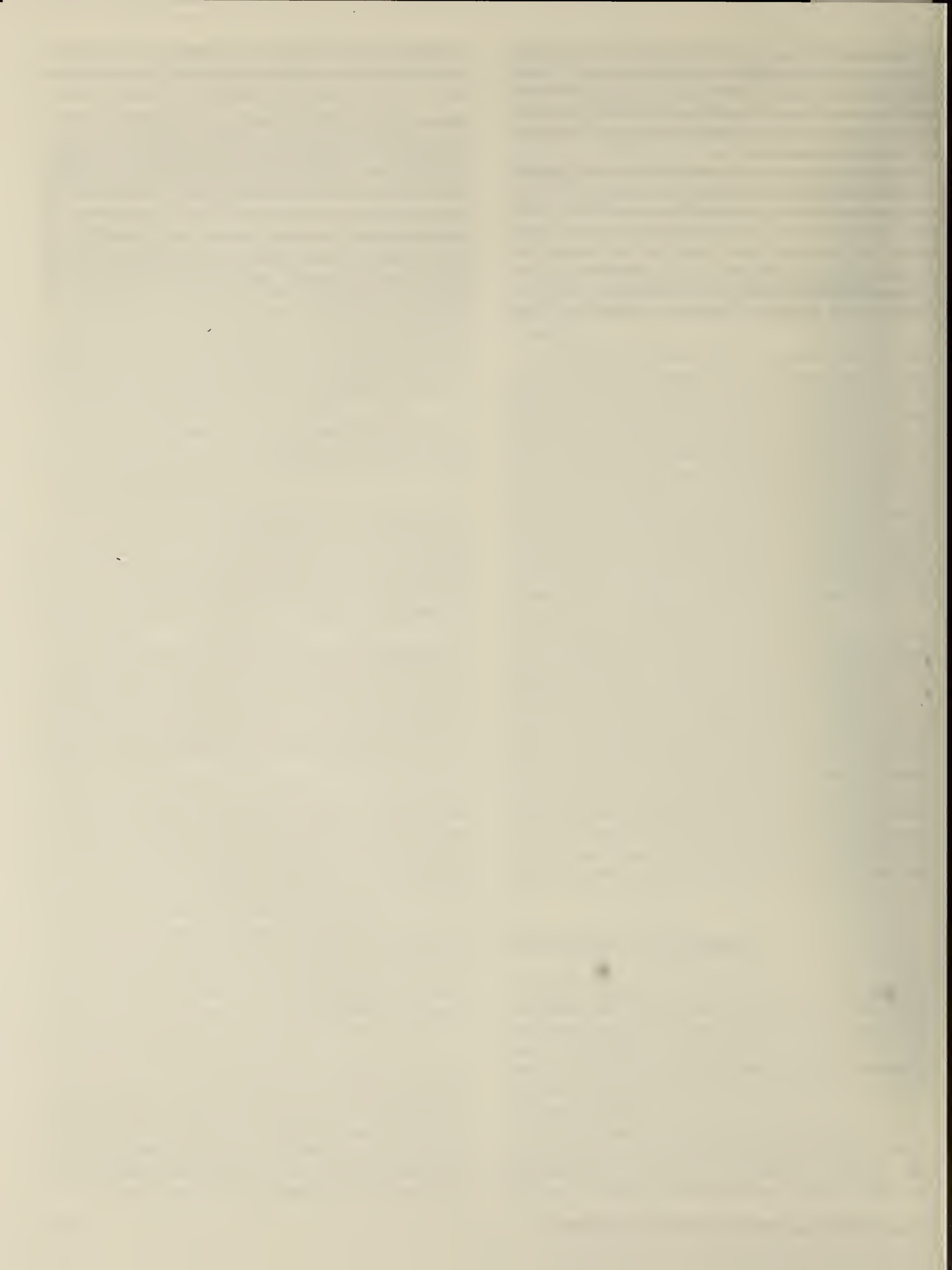
In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.





# APPENDIX E.

## Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### Your Guide for the

# 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3-11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4



## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 40	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1949	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 09	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1981
<input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 80	<input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 80
<input type="radio"/> 10	<input type="radio"/> 90	<input type="radio"/> 10	<input type="radio"/> 90
<input type="radio"/> 20	<input type="radio"/> 20	<input type="radio"/> 20	<input type="radio"/> 20
<input type="radio"/> 30	<input type="radio"/> 30	<input type="radio"/> 30	<input type="radio"/> 30
<input type="radio"/> 40	<input type="radio"/> 40	<input type="radio"/> 40	<input type="radio"/> 40
<input type="radio"/> 50	<input type="radio"/> 50	<input type="radio"/> 50	<input type="radio"/> 50
<input type="radio"/> 60	<input type="radio"/> 60	<input type="radio"/> 60	<input type="radio"/> 60
<input type="radio"/> 70	<input type="radio"/> 70	<input type="radio"/> 70	<input type="radio"/> 70
<input type="radio"/> 80	<input type="radio"/> 80	<input type="radio"/> 80	<input type="radio"/> 80
<input type="radio"/> 90	<input type="radio"/> 90	<input type="radio"/> 90	<input type="radio"/> 90

## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

**1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

**b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

**2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

**4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

**5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

**6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

**7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

**H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

**b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.



## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

### b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.



## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

**14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

**b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

**15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

**17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

**18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

**19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

**20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

**21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

**22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

*If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.*

*If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.*

*If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.*

*If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.*

*If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.*

**d.** *If the person worked in New York city* and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

*If the person worked in Louisiana*, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

*If the person worked in Alaska*, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

**e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.,* print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

**23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

**b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for Drove alone.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.



## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before deductions*. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.



# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

---

**Para personas de habla hispana –**  
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

**Include**

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

**Do NOT include**

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**



	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name		Last name																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p><b>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</b></p> <p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Other relative</b> of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a <b>RELATIVE</b> of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter      <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If <b>NOT RELATED</b> to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child      <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>3. Sex</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If <b>Indian (Amer.)</b>, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If <b>Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b>, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If <b>Other race</b>, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
0	0	0	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1	0	1	0	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2	0	2	0	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
3	0	3	0	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
4	0	4	0	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
5	0	5	0	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
6	0	6	0	6																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
7	0	7	0	7																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
8	0	8	0	8																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
9	0	9	0	9																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1	8	0	0	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
9	0	1	0	1	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
2	0	2	0	2	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
3	0	3	0	3	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
4	0	4	0	4	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
5	0	5	0	5	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
6	0	6	0	6	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
7	0	7	0	7	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
8	0	8	0	8	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
9	0	9	0	9	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
0	0	0	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1	0	1	0	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2	0	2	0	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
3	0	3	0	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
4	0	4	0	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
5	0	5	0	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
6	0	6	0	6																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
7	0	7	0	7																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
8	0	8	0	8																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
9	0	9	0	9																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1	8	0	0	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
9	0	1	0	1	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
2	0	2	0	2	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
3	0	3	0	3	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
4	0	4	0	4	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
5	0	5	0	5	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
6	0	6	0	6	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
7	0	7	0	7	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
8	0	8	0	8	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
9	0	9	0	9	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
<p><b>6. Marital status</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Yes</b>, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>FOR CENSUS USE</b> →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

## NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7		H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?		If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?	
Last name		<input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____ <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
First name      Middle initial				<b>b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
<b>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</b> <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative		<b>b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____ <input type="radio"/> No		<b>Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —</b> <b>H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?</b> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999  <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999  <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999  <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999  <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999  <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999  <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999  <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999  <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999  <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999  <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999  <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999             </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999  <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999  <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999  <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999  <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999  <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999  <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999  <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999  <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999  <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999  <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999  <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999  <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more             </div> </div>	
<b>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</b> <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative					
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female  <input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) _____ <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API _____ <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) _____		<b>H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.</b> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 33%;"> <input type="radio"/> 1 room  <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms             </div> <div style="width: 33%;"> <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms  <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms             </div> <div style="width: 33%;"> <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms  <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms  <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms             </div> </div>			
<b>a. Age</b> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9             </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9             </div> </div>				<b>H4. Is this house or apartment —</b> <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?	
<b>b. Year of birth</b> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9             </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9             </div> </div>					
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<b>FOR CENSUS USE</b>			
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) _____		<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 25%;"> <b>A. Total persons</b>  <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9             </div> <div style="width: 25%;"> <b>B. Type of unit</b>  <input type="radio"/> First form  <input type="radio"/> Regular  <input type="radio"/> Cont'n  <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere   <b>C1. Vacancy status</b>  <input type="radio"/> For rent  <input type="radio"/> For sale only  <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ  <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied  <input type="radio"/> Other vacant   <b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b>  <input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No             </div> <div style="width: 25%;"> <b>D. Months vacant</b>  <input type="radio"/> Less than 1  <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2  <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6  <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12  <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24  <input type="radio"/> 24 or more   <b>E. Complete after</b>  <input type="radio"/> LR  <input type="radio"/> P/F  <input type="radio"/> TC  <input type="radio"/> RE  <input type="radio"/> Q  <input type="radio"/> I/T  <input type="radio"/> ED  <input type="radio"/> EN  <input type="radio"/> P0  <input type="radio"/> P1  <input type="radio"/> P2  <input type="radio"/> P3  <input type="radio"/> P4  <input type="radio"/> P5  <input type="radio"/> P6  <input type="radio"/> IA  <input type="radio"/> SM  <input type="radio"/> JIC 1  <input type="radio"/> JIC 2             </div> <div style="width: 25%;"> <b>G. DO</b>  <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9             </div> <div style="width: 25%;"> <b>ID</b>  <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9             </div> </div>			



<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which <b>FUEL</b> is used <b>MOST</b> for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used       </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used       </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge       </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used       </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	

**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0



PERSON 1		
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____		
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <span style="float: right;">7</span>		
(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?		
<input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.		
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.		
<input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)		
(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?		
<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?		
(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <span style="float: right;">7</span>		
(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)		
(2) Name of county in the U.S. <span style="float: right;">7</span>		
(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <span style="float: right;">7</span>		
(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16		
b. What is this language? <span style="float: right;">7</span>		
(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)		
c. How well does this person speak English?		
<input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
16. When was this person born?		
<input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.		
<input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18		
b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.		
<input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		
c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?		
_____ Years		
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —		
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —		
a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
If this person is a female —		
20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.		
None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more		
<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25		
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.		
_____ Hours		
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.		
a. Address (Number and street) <span style="float: right;">7</span>		
(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)		
b. Name of city, town, or post office <span style="float: right;">7</span>		
c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits		
d. County <span style="float: right;">7</span>		
e. State <span style="float: right;">7</span>		
f. ZIP Code <span style="float: right;">7</span>		



**23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van    ☐ Motorcycle  
☐ Bus or trolley bus    ☐ Bicycle  
☐ Streetcar or trolley car    ☐ Walked  
☐ Subway or elevated    ☐ Worked at home  
☐ Railroad    ☐ Ferryboat    ☐ Other method  
☐ Taxicab    ☐ Skip to 28

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

**b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Drove alone    ☐ 5 people  
☐ 2 people    ☐ 6 people  
☐ 3 people    ☐ 7 to 9 people  
☐ 4 people    ☐ 10 or more people

**24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

- a.m.  
 p.m.

**b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

- Minutes — Skip to 28

**25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Yes, on layoff  
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  
☐ No

**26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 27

**b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?**

- ☐ No, already has a job  
☐ No, temporarily ill  
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

**27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- ☐ 1990    ☐ 1980 to 1984  
☐ 1989    ☐ 1979 or earlier  
☐ 1988    ☐ Never worked  
☐ 1985 to 1987

**28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB**

**ACTIVITY.** Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

**28. Industry or Employer**

**a. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

**b. What kind of business or industry was this?**

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

**c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Manufacturing    ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  
☐ Wholesale trade  
☐ Retail trade

**29. Occupation**

**a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

**b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

**30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

**31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 32

**b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?**

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

**c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

**32. INCOME IN 1989 —**

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

**a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

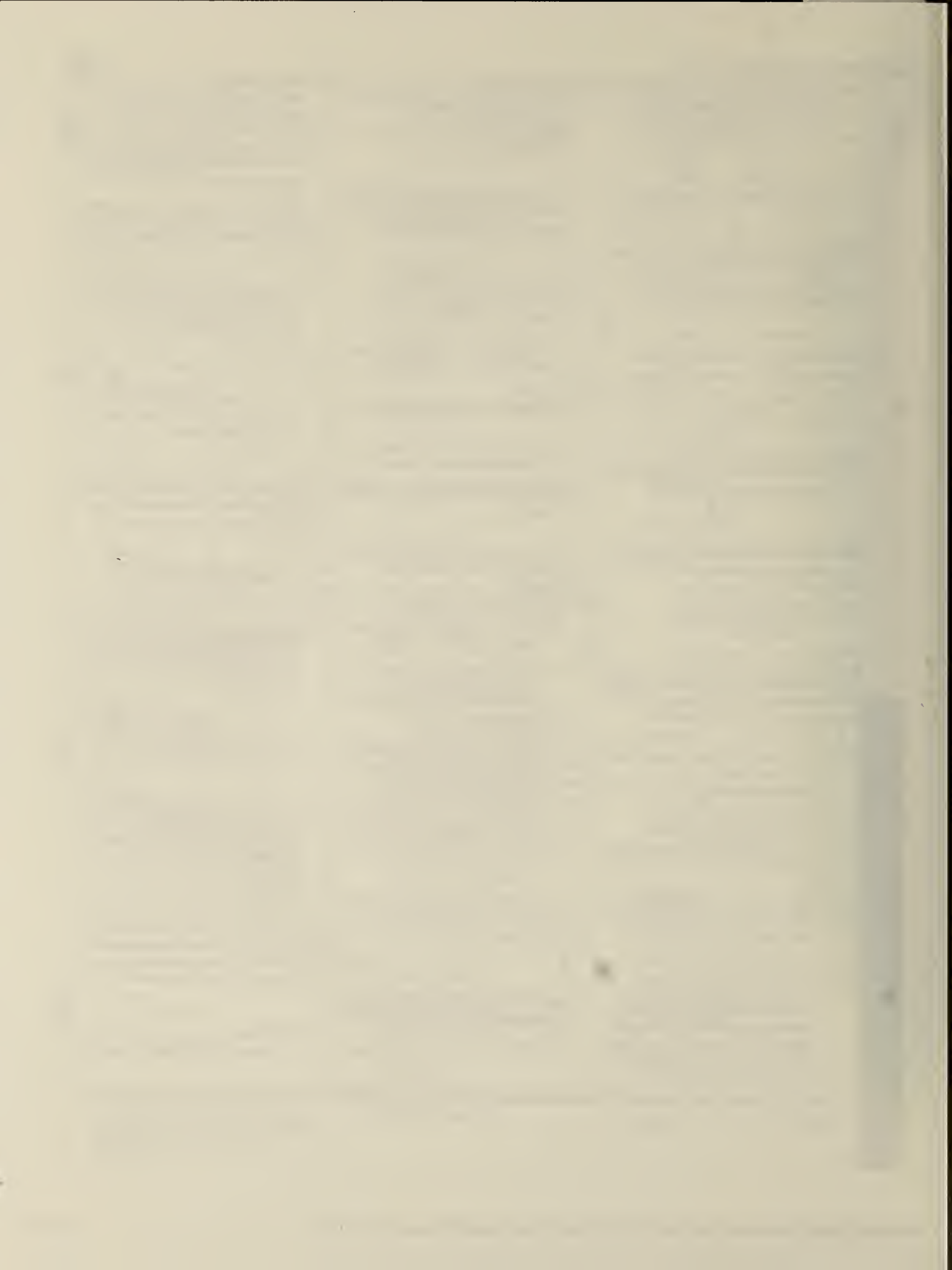
**33. What was this person's total income in 1989?**

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR  Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.





# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
Geographic Products .....	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources .....	F-5
Reference Materials .....	F-4
Sources of Assistance .....	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)



**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

## User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County



Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP



Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts**—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.



## Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers—**The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program—**The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse—**The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries—**There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the



annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

### **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

### **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

### **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

### **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

### **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

### **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

---

**100-PERCENT COMPONENT**

**Population**

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

**Housing**

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

---

**SAMPLE COMPONENT**

**Population**

*Social characteristics:*

Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status

*Economic characteristics:*

Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

**Housing**

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

---

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

**Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files**

**Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>**

		<b>Geographic areas</b>	<b>Description</b>
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	



Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

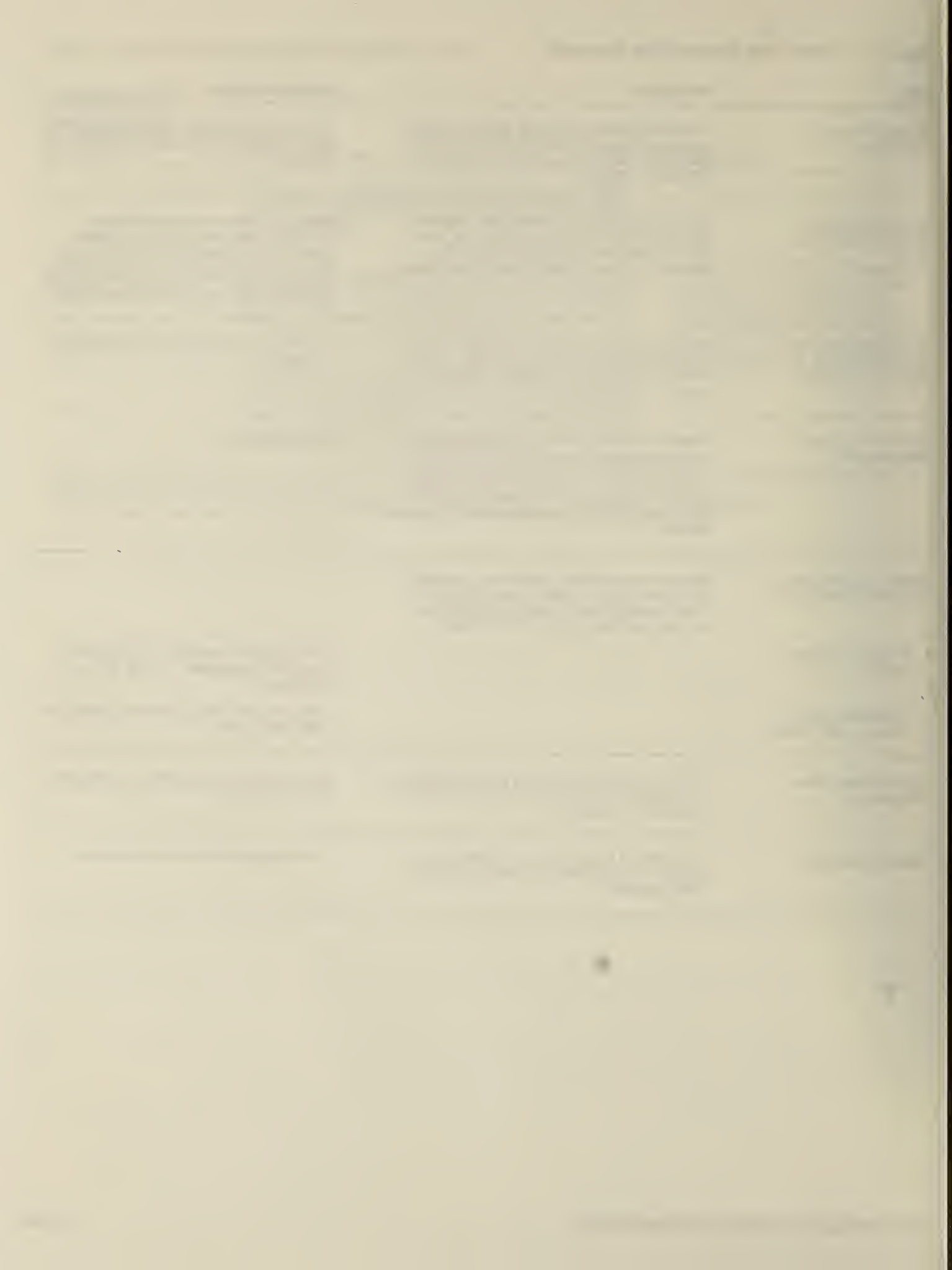
<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

**Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Geographic areas</b>
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas ( MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas





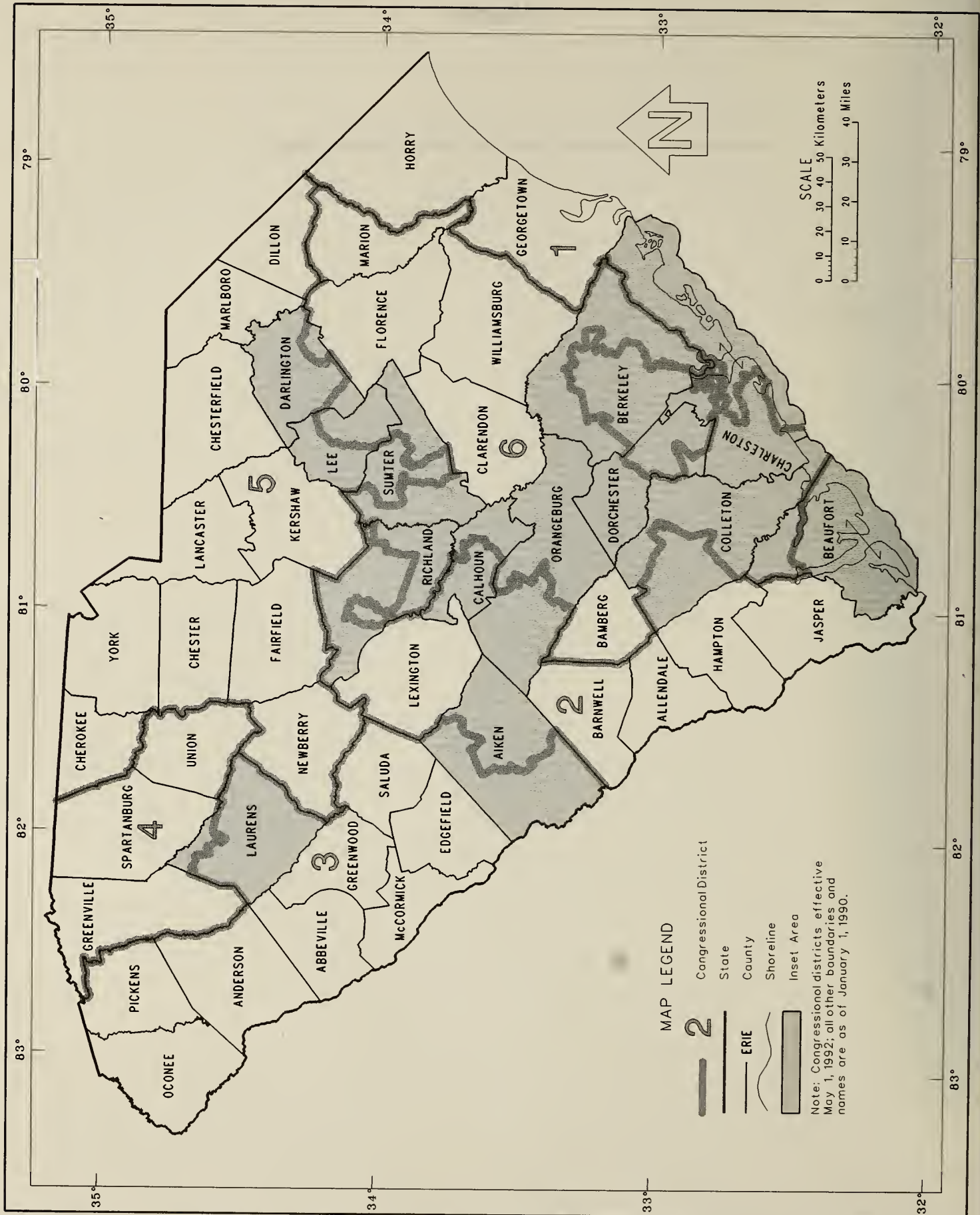
## **APPENDIX G.**

### **Maps**

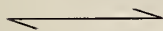




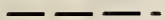





Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.



# Congressional Districts (6 Districts)



Congressional District Inset Map Legend



2

YORK

ROME

Zena

Lake Erie

Main St

A

Congressional District

State

County

County Subdivision

Incorporated Place

Census Designated Place

Large River, Lake, or Water Body

Feature

Inset Area

An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coterminous with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.

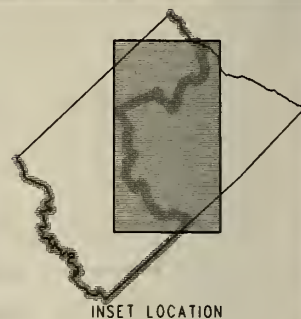
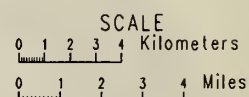
A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontiguous parts of the same geographic entity.

Note: Congressional districts effective May 1, 1992; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where State, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a State, county, and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol.



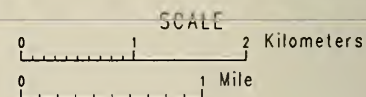
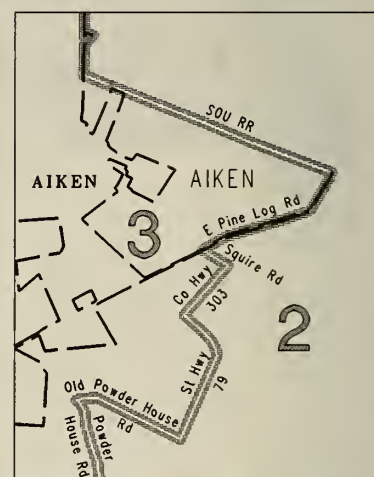
# Congressional Districts - Insets

## AIKEN COUNTY (PART)

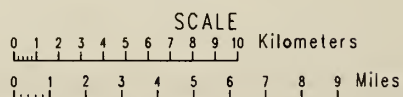


INSET LOCATION

### INSET A

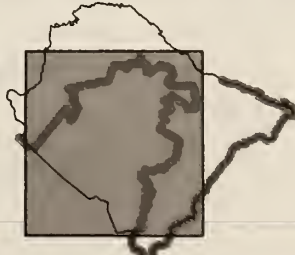
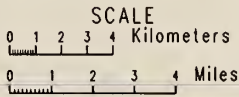
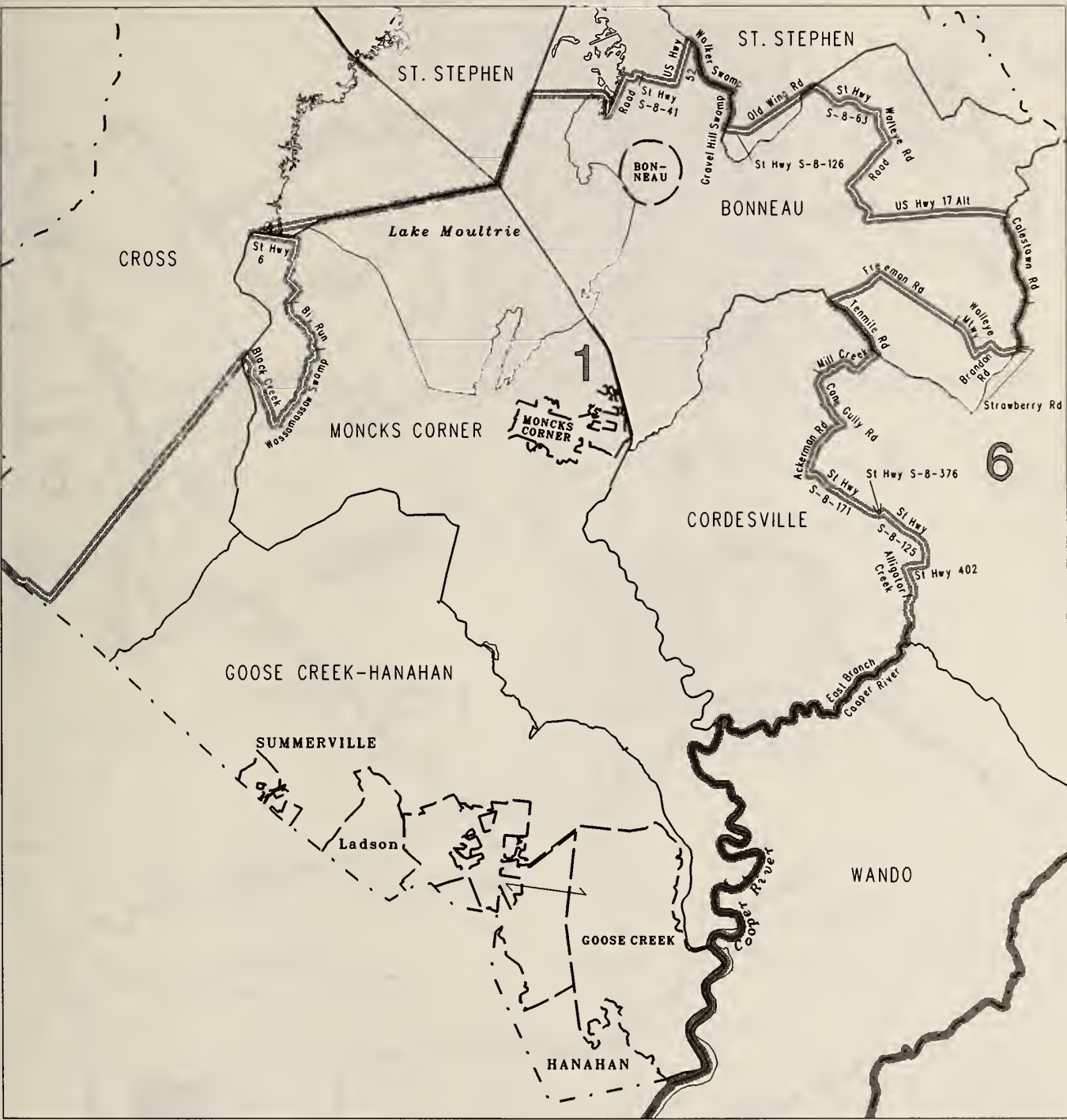


## BEAUFORT COUNTY (PART)



INSET LOCATION

BERKELEY COUNTY (PART)



INSET LOCATION



# Congressional Districts - Insets

CALHOUN COUNTY (PART)

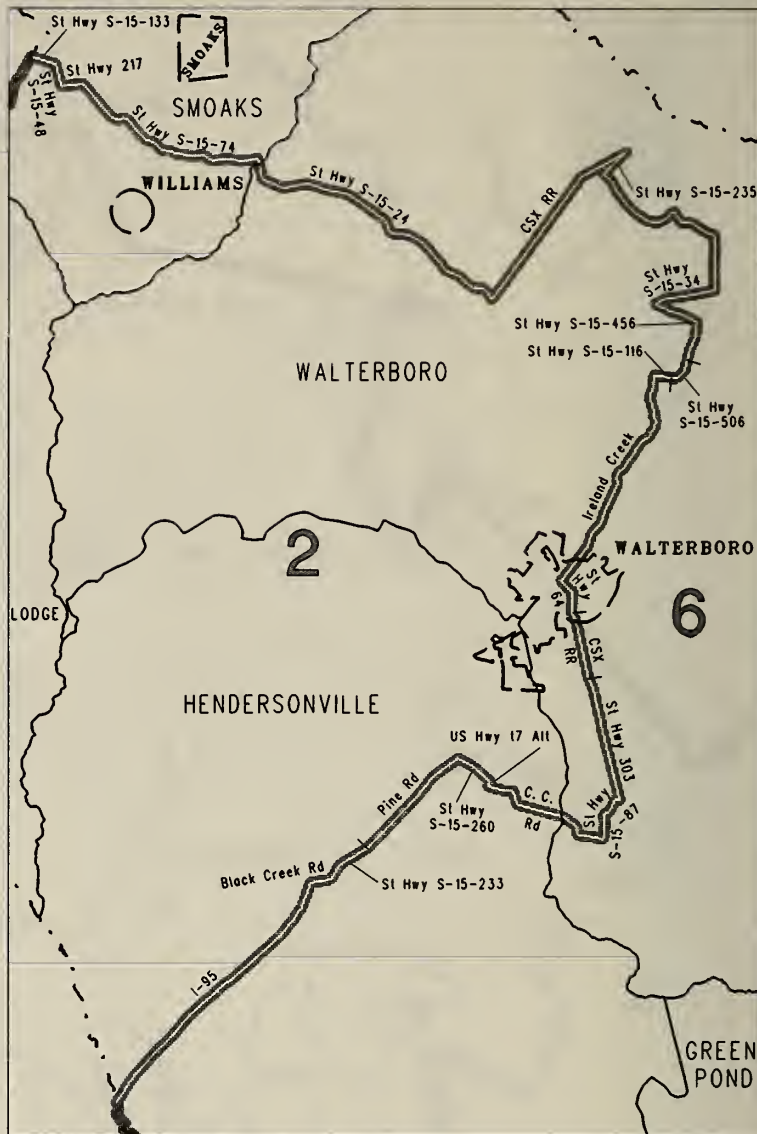


SCALE  
0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers  
0 1 2 3 4 Miles



INSET LOCATION

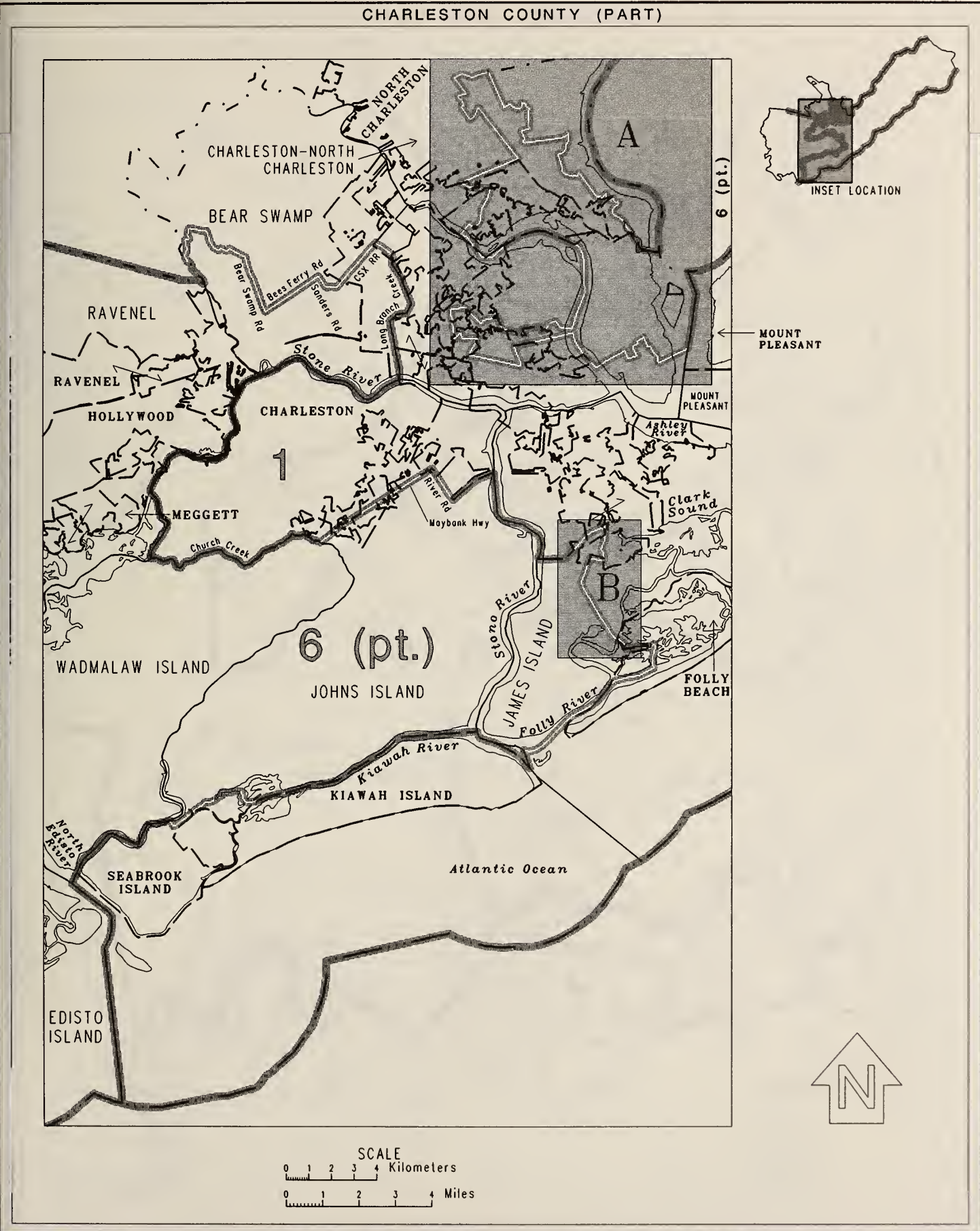
COLLETON COUNTY (PART)



SCALE  
0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers  
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

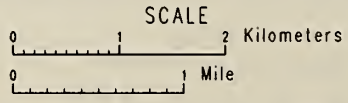


INSET LOCATION

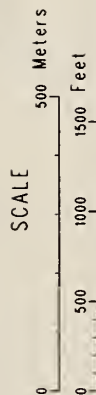
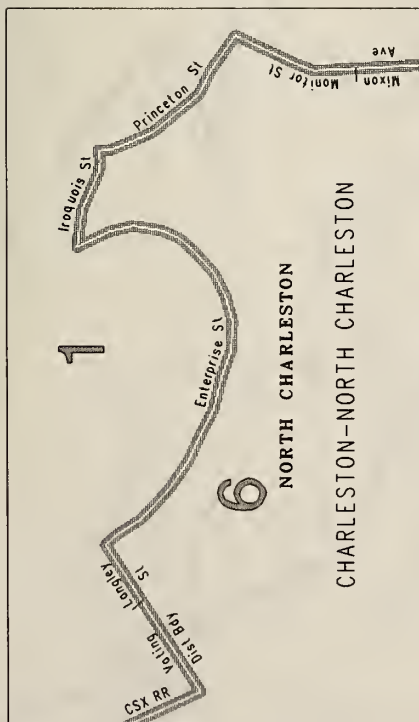




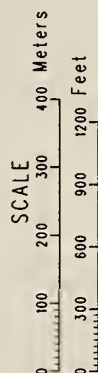
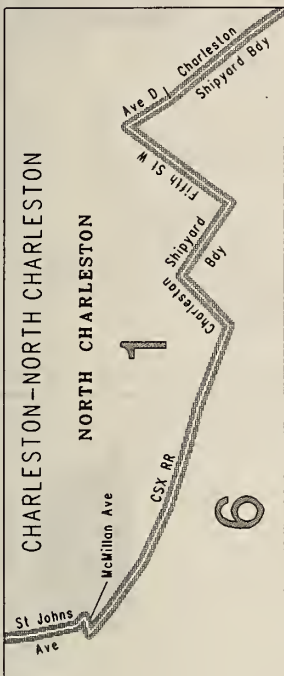
CHARLESTON COUNTY - INSET A



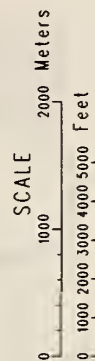
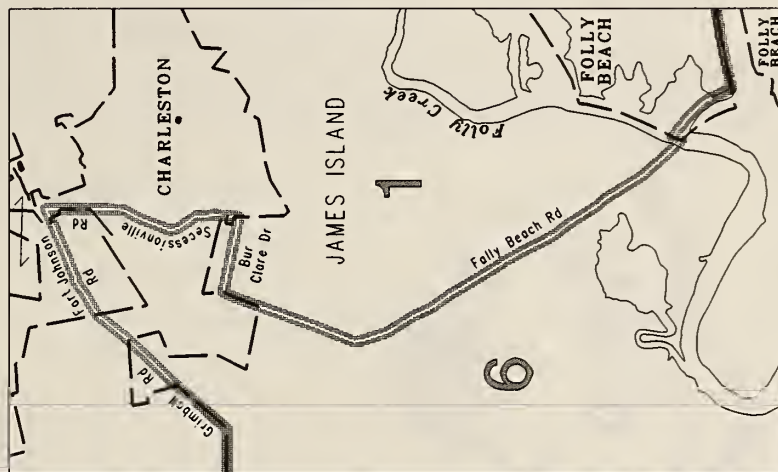
INSET AA



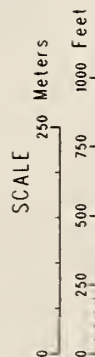
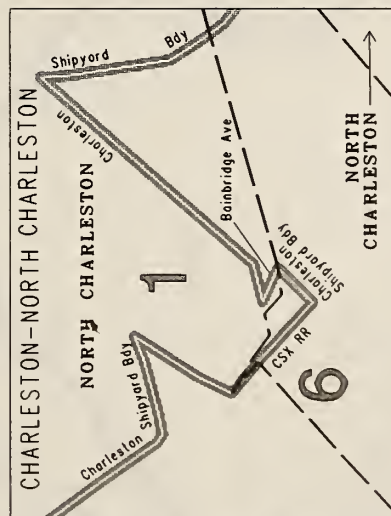
INSET AB



INSET B

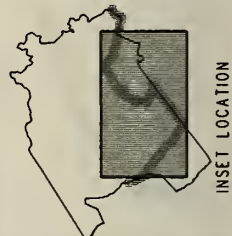
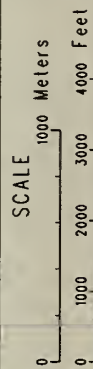
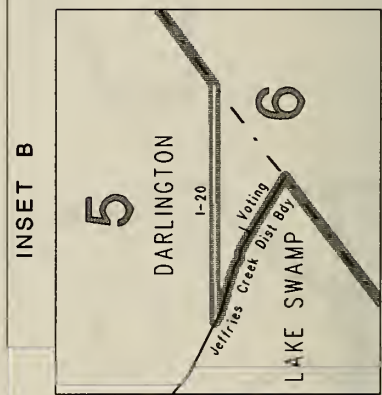
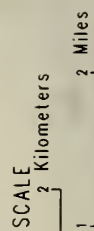
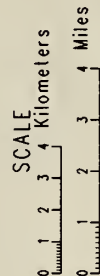
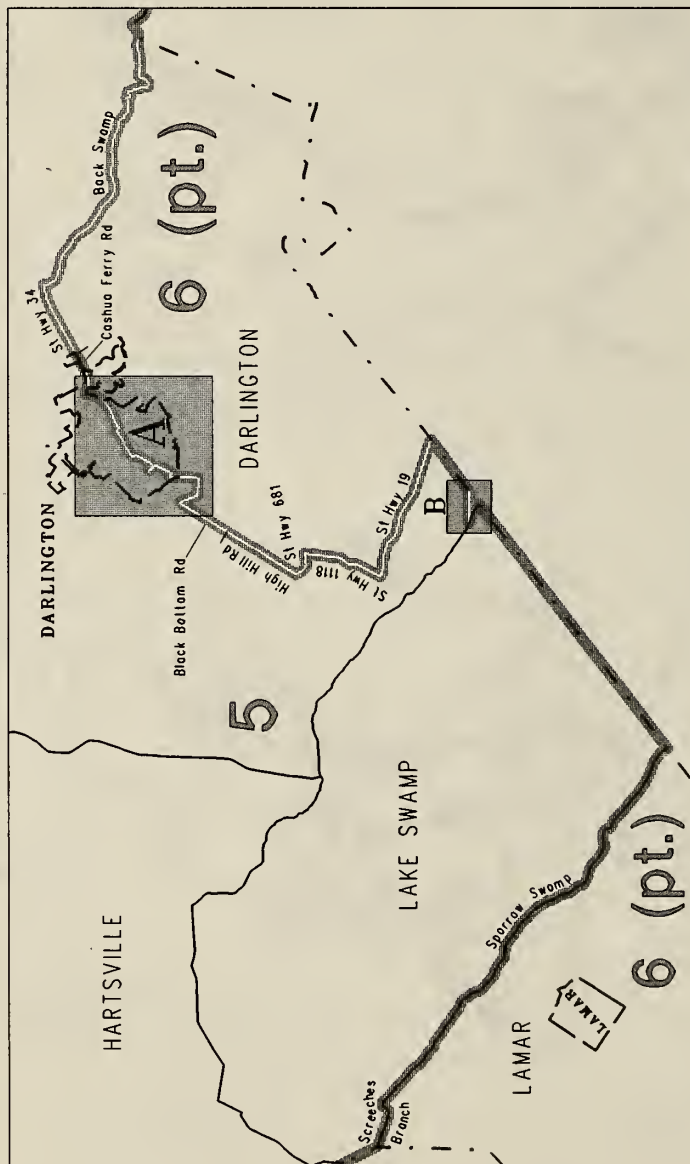


INSET AC

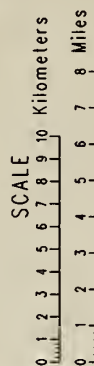
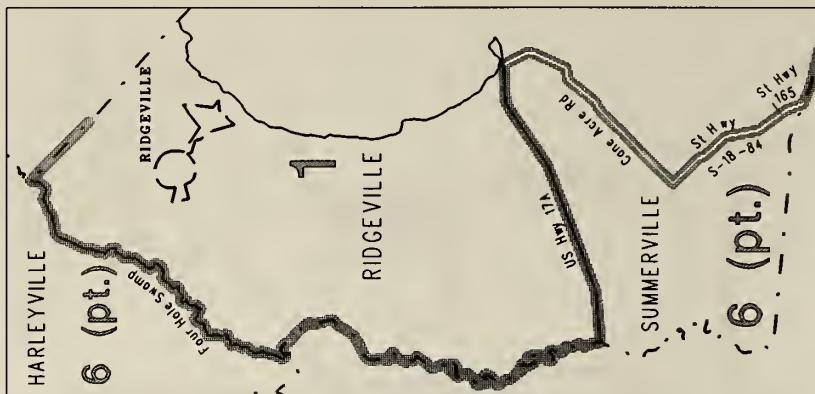




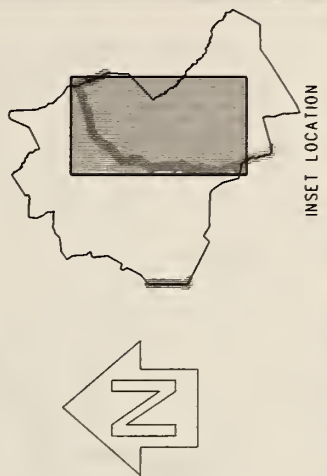
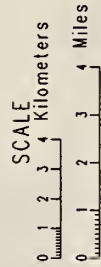
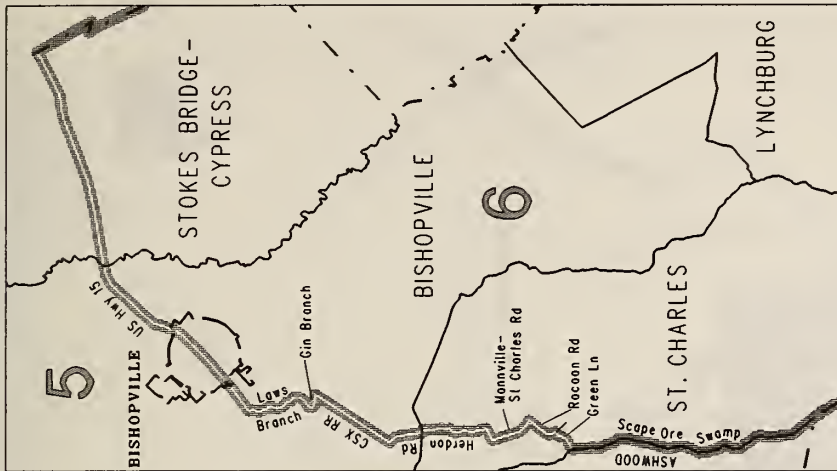
DARLINGTON COUNTY (PART)



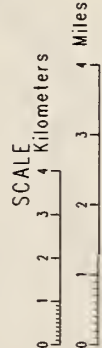
DORCHESTER COUNTY (PART)



LEE COUNTY (PART)



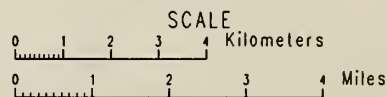
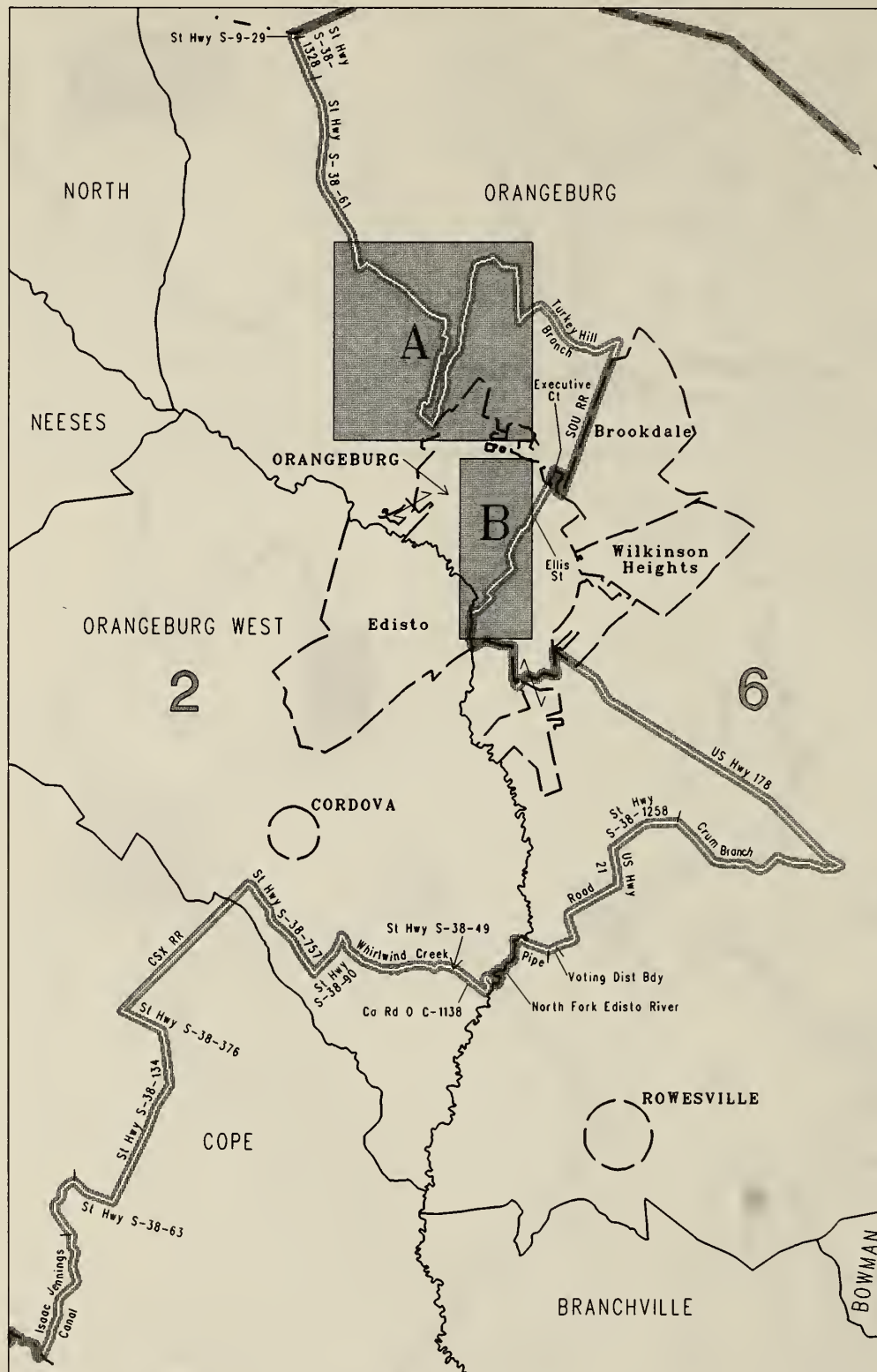
LAURENS COUNTY (PART)





# Congressional Districts - Inset

## ORANGEBURG COUNTY (PART)

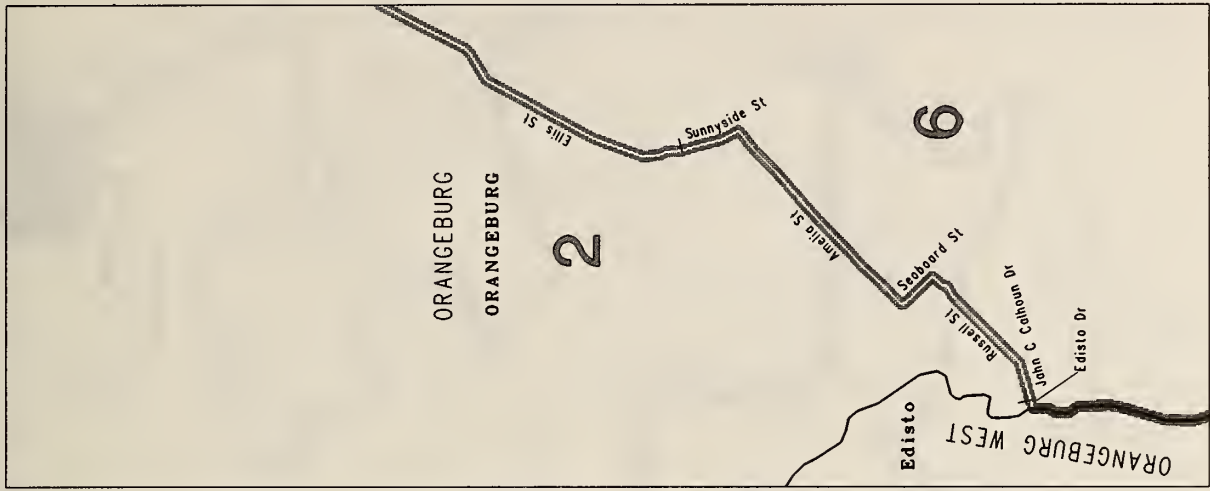


ORANGEBURG COUNTY

INSET A

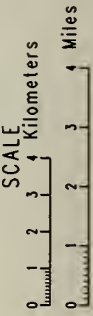
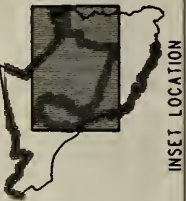
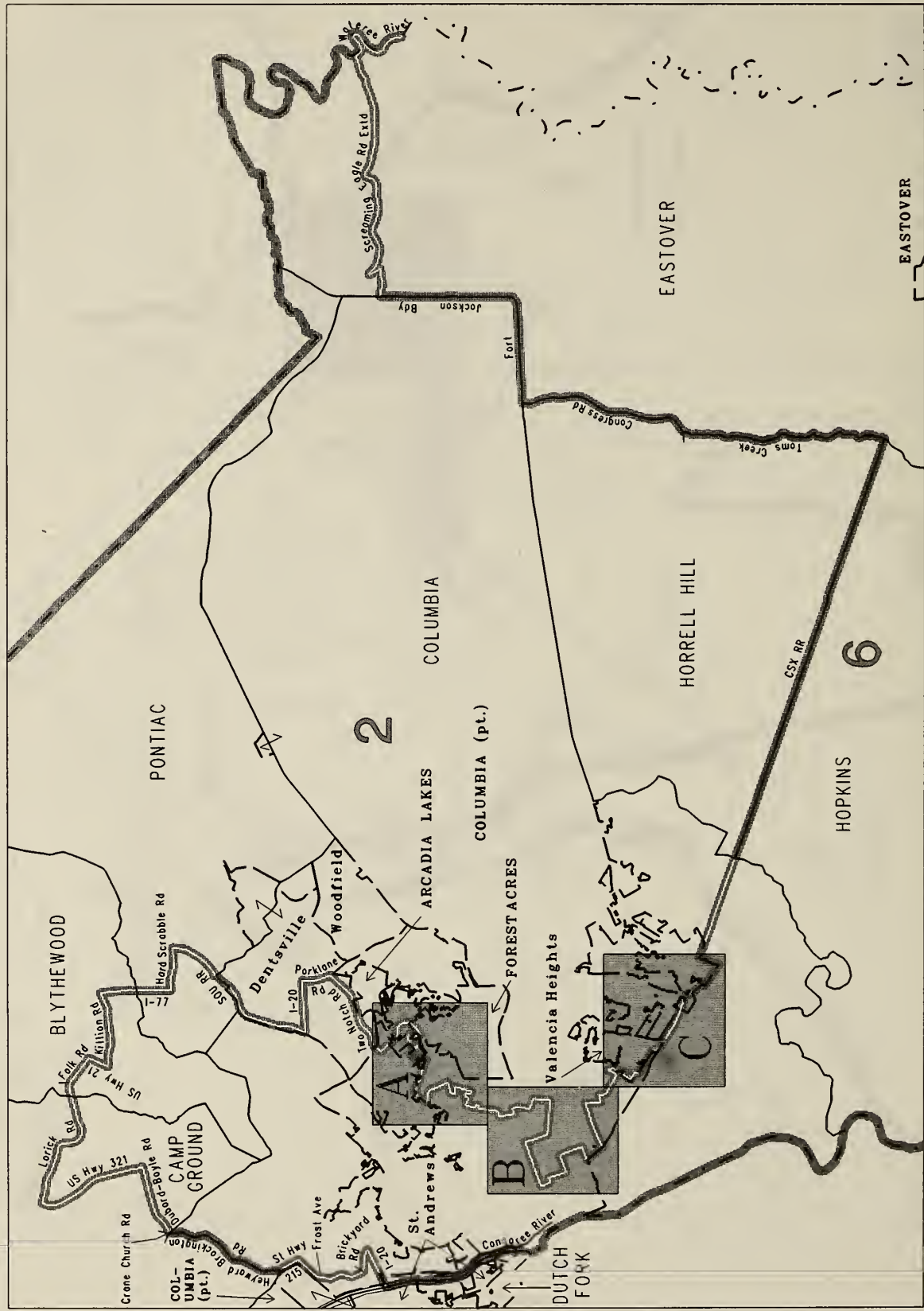


INSET B



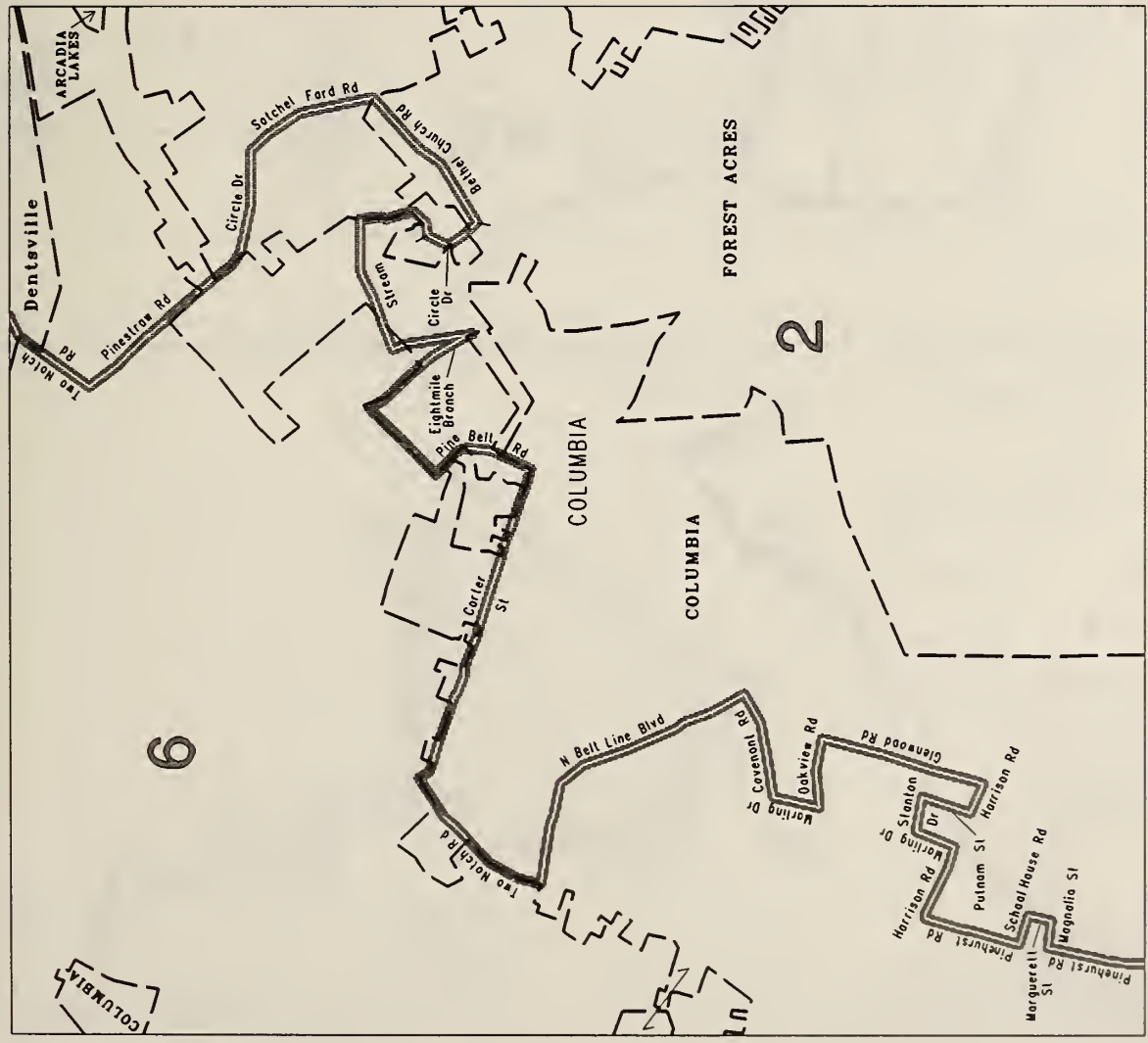


RICHLAND COUNTY (PART)

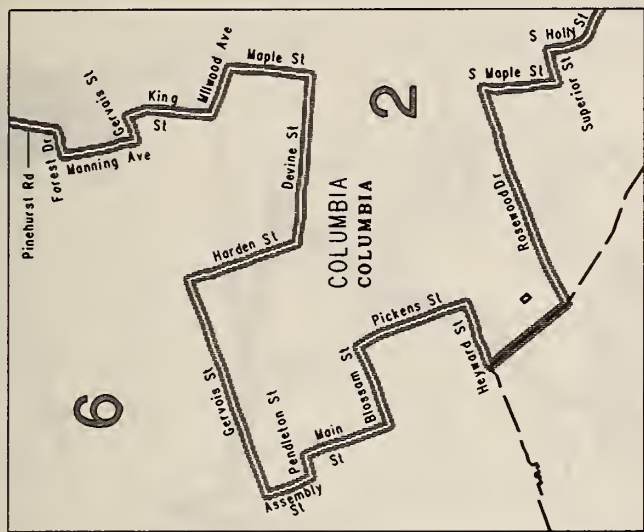


RICHLAND COUNTY

INSET A

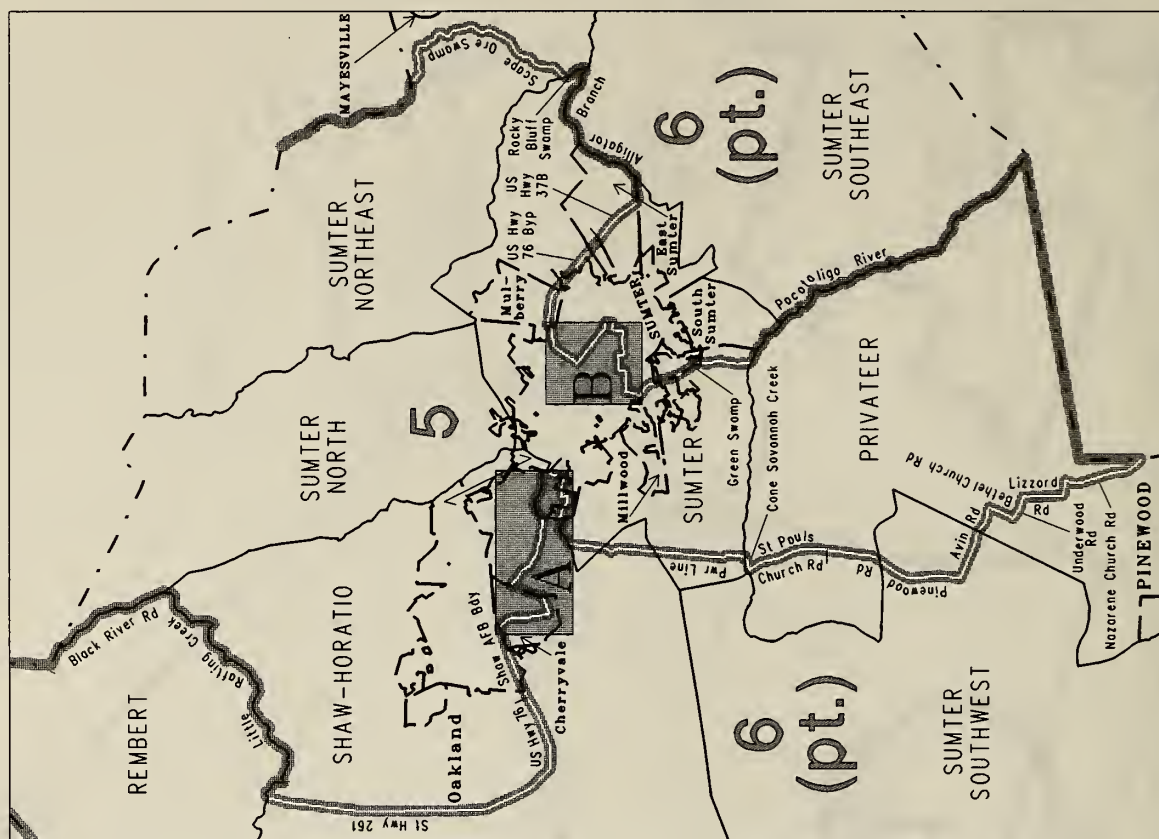


INSET B





## SUMTER COUNTY (PART)

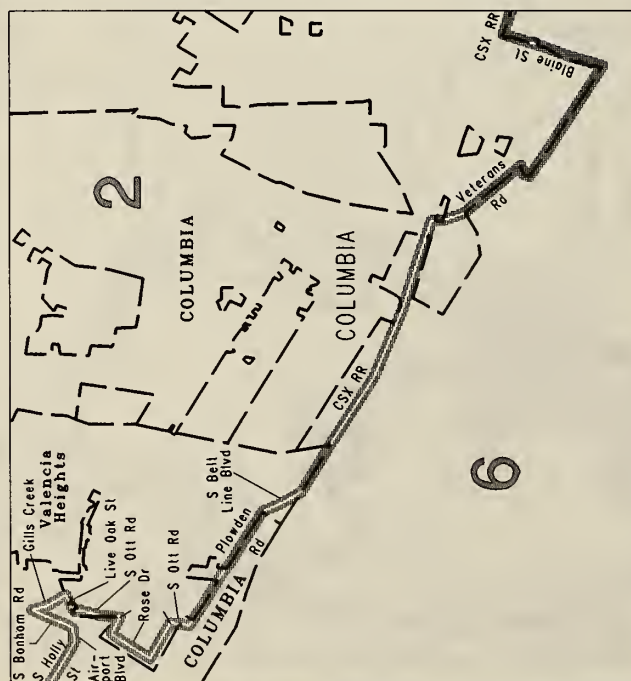


SCALE  
0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers  
0 1 2 3 4 Miles



INSET LOCATION

RICHLAND COUNTY - INSET C

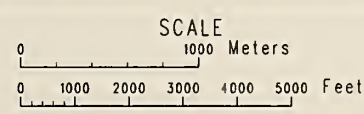


A vertical scale bar labeled "SCALE" is positioned on the left side of the map. It features two sets of markings: the left set is in meters (0, 1000, 2000) and the right set is in feet (0, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000).

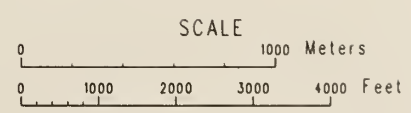


SUMTER COUNTY

INSET A



INSET B

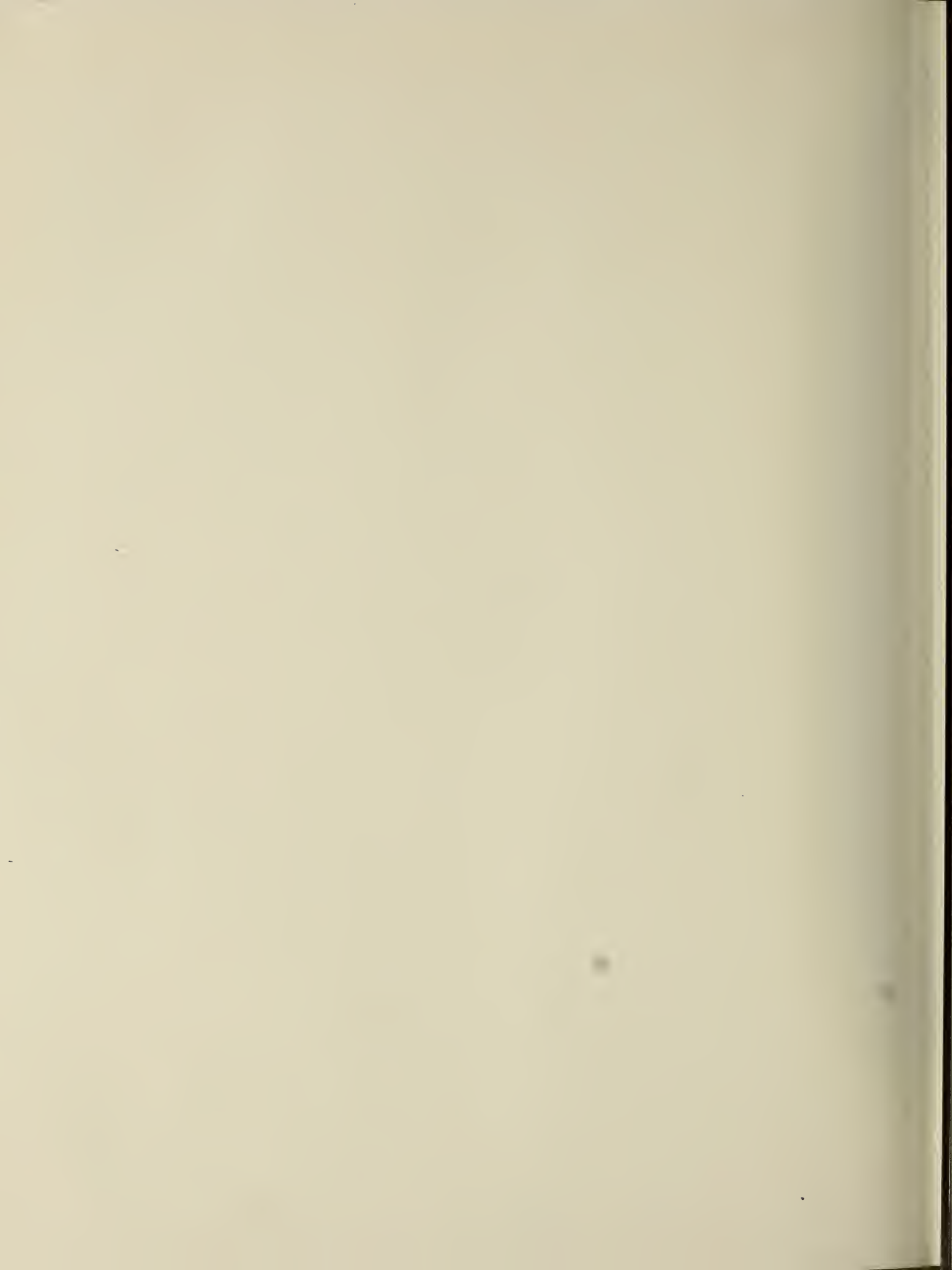












Census REF HA 201 1990  
.A574x CPH-4-(41-44)  
Census of population and  
housing (1990)

Population and housing  
characteristics for ...

Census REF HA 201 1990  
.A574x CPH-4-(41-44)  
Census of population and  
housing (1990)

Population and housing  
characteristics for ...

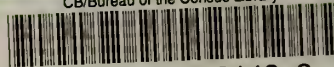
**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
LIBRARY**

**Washington, D.C. 20233**





CB/Bureau of the Census Library



5 0673 01023143 2